The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8653.—VOL. LIII. **WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866.** **PRICE THREEPENCE**

BIRTH.

On the 10th February, at her residence, Roskings-buildings, Castlereagh-street, Mrs. John Mannill, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 8th instant, at Wagga Wagga, Mary Frances, the beloved wife of W. A. Mitchell, and eldest daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Nott, of Narellan, of typhus fever, aged 25 years.

On the 10th February, at the residence of Mr. Henry Jones, St. Peter's, Cook's River, Mr. Edwin Brook, aged 37 years, son of the late Joseph Brook, Esq., of Huddersfield.

On the 12th instant, of consumption, at his residence, Sarah-Ann-street, Strawberry-hills, Mr. Thomas Snowden, in his 48th year, after a long and painful illness, leaving a beloved wife to lament her loss.

On Tuesday, 13th instant, at her residence, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Cohen, Esq., aged 74 years.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, Adelaide-street, off Parramatta-street, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. John Murray, aged 60 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
PRINCE ALFRED,
H. S. Machin, commander,
will be dispatched with the English mails (if arrived) at noon, FRIDAY, February 16th, taking passengers and cargo for Napier.
Now loading.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD-FIELDS.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
TARARUA,
J. Gardyne, commander,
will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, BLUFF, and MELBOURNE, taking cargo and passengers for Taranaki, and passengers for Napier, THURSDAY, February 15th, at 5 p.m.
Now loading.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

HOKITIKA GOLD FIELDS.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship
TARARUA,
will be dispatched for NELSON,
THURSDAY, February 15th, at 5 p.m.
taking Passengers for HOKITIKA.
Nor freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QEERUNSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
LADY BOWEN,
will be dispatched on FRIDAY, 16th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock p.m., for
BRISBANE AND IPSWICH.
Cargo is now being received
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
To MELBOURNE.—ALEXANDRA, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5; and WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
Fares: Saloon, £5 10s; return ticket, £9. Steerage, £2.
To ADELAIDE via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—ALEXANDRA, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, TO-MORROW NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per COONANBARA, on SATURDAY NIGHT.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, at noon.
To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.30; and CAWARRA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.30.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, at 5 p.m.
To GLADSTONE, via NEWCASTLE.—SAXONIA, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.30.
To ROCKHAMPTON, via NEWCASTLE and GLADSTONE.—SAXONIA, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.30.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per WILLIAMS.
To PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—RANGATIRA, MONDAY, 5th March, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—FLORENCE IRVING, TUESDAY, 20th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—WILLIAMS, about 21st instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S steamship BALLINA, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, on THURSDAY, at 10 p.m.
For the MACLEAY RIVER, the chartered schooner MORNING STAR (running in conjunction with the Company's steamer NAUTILUS there), on THURSDAY, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, THIS DAY, 14th February, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
C. and N. E. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY.—☞ The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, T. Heselton, commander, will leave the Commercial Wharf THIS DAY, at noon.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE (calling at TWOFOLD BAY).—☞ The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, T. Heselton, commander, will leave the Commercial Wharf, THIS DAY, at noon. Passages at the following reduced rates, viz.:—

Saloon	£3	15	0
Ditto Return	7	0	0
Steerage	1	10	0

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—CITY OF HOBART, or TASMANIA, John Clinch, commander, THURSDAY, 22nd instant.

Saloon			£8
Return ticket, available four months ..			13
Steerage			4

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

WATSON'S BAY steamer, This Day, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.30, 2.30. Watson's Bay, 8, 12, and 5.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY.—Leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15 a.m., 2.15, 4.30, 6.30 p.m.
Woolloomooloo, 10.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m.
Manly, 8, 11.45 a.m., 3.40, 5.30 p.m.
Fares, 1s each way; children, 6d.
H. S. WILSON.

MANNING RIVER.—ESTHER, now receiving cargo. Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

WEST HARTLEY No. 1, for MANNING RIVER THIS DAY, at 6 p.m., from Commercial Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, MARGARET, THIS EVENING. Freight and passage, Market Wharf.

HANNAH, for PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, THIS EVENING, from Caledonian Wharf. O'DOWD and CO.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from Commercial Wharf, on SATURDAY next.

RICHMOND RIVER to the PELICAN TREE.—Schooner BERTHA receives cargo on THURSDAY. Freight paid on shipment. Apply Baltic Wharf.

BELLINGER RIVER.—Schooner RIFLE receives cargo MONDAY. Freight, passage, apply Baltic Whf.

FOR BELLINGER RIVER.—15 Tons Freight now ready. Apply J. C. W. HINSCH, York-street.

FOR the TWEED RIVER.—The FRANCIS GEORGE, to sail on THURSDAY. Apply on board, Jacques' Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The fine schooner SARAH BARR, Walter Powell, master, will clear THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to pass ENTRIES and send in bills of lading by noon.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
At HALF the RAILWAY CHARGE.
From PHŒNIX WHARF, 9 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
FARES:
Cabin, 1s 6d; return, 2s 6d. Steerage, 1s; return, 1s 6d.
BEING 9d EACH WAY.
CHILDREN ONLY 6d FOR THE DOUBLE TRIP.

RYDE STEAMERS.
From PHŒNIX WHARF, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3.30, and 5.
From RYDE—7.40, 8.40, 11.40, 1.40, 3.40, 4.40.

HUNTER'S HILL and GLADESVILLE.
Landing passengers at nearest point to the Asylum.
COMMODIOUS STEAMERS DAILY.
From PHŒNIX WHARF—7, 9, 11, 1, 3.30, 5, and 6.
From GLADESVILLE—8, 9, 12, 2, 4, 5, and 6.45.
From Hunter's Hill at a quarter-past these hours.
Fares—1s Cabin, return 1s 6d. Steerage, 9d, return 1s.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on Friday, at noon.
MORUYA.—Comerang, on FRIDAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—Illalong, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY.—The YSABEL leaves King-street for HUNTER'S HILL and TARBAN, nearest wharf to the asylum, THIS DAY, at 7, 8.45, 12.30, 4.15, 6. Leaves TARBAN for SYDNEY, 7.55, 9.30, 1.45, 5, 6.45. Fares: Cabin, single, 1s., return, 1s. 6d.; steerage, 9d., return, 1s.; children, return, 6d. For Saturday's and Sunday's time table, see HERALD of SATURDAY.

ONLY VESSEL for NAPIER, HAWKE'S BAY.—The regular trader MAGGIE will sail a few days after arrival. MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON, VIA NEWCASTLE.—☞ The clipper schooner CHEETAH, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched. Has room for a few tons of light freight, for which early application is necessary to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT DENISON and the ALBERT RIVER, GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—☞ The clipper barque ELLESMERE, J. Reeder, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for BOWEN, PORT DENISON.—The clipper brig GORDON, Emerson, master, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for GEELONG.—The fine schooner MARY and ROSE, Williams, master, will sail TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HOKITIKA direct.—The clipper schooner LIZZIE COLESON, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The clipper brig RITA, Robertson, master, now fast loading at Macnamara's Wharf, only requires a few tons to fill up, and will clear TO-MORROW.
Shippers are requested to make early arrangements for freight, for which or passage, apply to
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, P. Carter, commander (now hourly expected), will be dispatched about eight days after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR HOKITIKA direct.—The schooner WILLIAM will sail positively on SATURDAY. Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements.
HENRY MOON, Moon's (late Duguid's) Wharf.
13th February.

ONLY VESSEL FOR GREY RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—☞ The clipper schooner MURRAY is now fast loading, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched. Has room.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf, or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper brig SPEC, J. Daly, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched on or about the 15th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL DIRECT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The clipper barque HARMON, 700 tons burthen, W. P. PERKINS, commander, will have immediate dispatch, and has splendid accommodation in satin; and, should sufficient inducement offer, will take steerage passengers, for which early application is necessary, on board, at the *Grafton Wharf*; to R. D. MERRILL, New Pitt-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The fast sailing clipper-built ship KADOSH, 655 tons register, now lying at the Market Wharf, will be ready for sea about the 20th instant; has room for a few cabin and steerage passengers.
Apply to the Captain, on board; or to FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., 9, Wynyard-street.

TO SHIPPERS of HORSES to INDIA.—For CALCUTTA, to sail 23rd instant, the new clipper ship IRON DUKE, A1 20 years, 1435 tons register, J. Parry, commander. Her 'tween decks being lofty and well ventilated, she is admirably adapted for the conveyance of stock.
For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain PARRY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

STEAM TO EUROPE, VIA TORRES STRAITS AND EUROPE,
calling at PORT DENISON, SOMERSET, and COPANG—the Colonial Mail Contract Steamer
SOUCHAYS,
650 tons, Captain Blick, will sail on or about TUESDAY, March 6th, for BATAVIA.
FARES AND FREIGHT:—

Saloon	£25	0	0
Steerage	17	10	0
Deck	7	10	0

Dead weight, 15s. per ton, and 5 per cent. primage.
Measurement, 55s. per ton, and 5 per cent. primage.
Horses, £12 each, landed alive, ship finding water.
All fares and freights are payable in Brisbane.
For further particulars apply to J. and G. HARRIS, Agents.
Brisbane, February 6th, 1866.

STEAM FROM SYDNEY TO LONDON.
To Families and Passengers for England.
The magnificent Black Ball auxiliary screw steamship
GREAT VICTORIA,
4000 tons, 500-horse power indicated,
—— Richards, commander,
WILL SAIL PUNCTUALLY IN ALL MARCH,
from SYDNEY for LONDON.
The superb deck saloons are, for elegance, comfort, convenience, and general arrangements, unequalled by any other ship in the Australian trade; and superior accommodations, second cabin, intermediate, and steerage.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
For passage or freight apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

DETAINED AT THE REQUEST OF PASSENGERS.—The first-class ship PERSIA, A1 at Lloyd's, will proceed to sea on the 22nd February. She has accommodation for passengers far superior to most other vessels, which only require inspection to be approved. She will carry first class passengers only.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply on board, to Captain J. HENDERSON SMITH, R.N.R.; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON direct.—For Passengers and Specie only.—The well-known and favourite 13 years classed ship NOURMAHAL, 846 tons register, John Fowler, commander, will be towed to sea on TUESDAY MORNING at daylight.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
For passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid new first-class clipper ship DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1046 tons register, Thomas Louttit, commander. This ship was built expressly for the Sydney trade, and her accommodations for passengers are not to be excelled by any ship in the port.
For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain LOUTTIT, on board; to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Pitt-street; or YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, Margaret-street.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON direct.—The first-class ship PERSIA, 1760 tons, J. H. Smith, R.N.R., commander, having all her wool engaged, will proceed to sea on the morning of the 22nd February. Parties who have made engagements for wool are requested to send it down at once, to prevent disappointment.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON—To follow the Philosopher.—The celebrated A1 Aberdeen clipper ship and regular trader LOCHIEL, R. B. Monkman, commander, has a large portion of her wool engaged, and is receiving wool at Marsden's Store.
SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings,
FREDERICK ESSWORTH, New Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid clipper ship BOTANIST, A1 20 years, 1160 tons register, James Edgar, commander, has the whole of her dead weight on board, and is now receiving wool at Flood's Stores.
For terms of freight or passage, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Pitt-street; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The following first-class vessels, making an average passage of eighty days, will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

	Tons.	Commander.	
WALTER WOOD.....	918....	Pirie.....	February
CENTURION	639....	Largie	March.
JOHN DUTHIE	1031....	Phillips ..	April

The dietary arrangements are superior, and each vessel carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The fine new ship STRATHNAVER, 1116 tons, Captain Stuart, is under engagement to sail 10th March. This ship followed the La Hogue, and Duncan Dunbar, as a passenger ship from London, and her cabin accommodations will be found very superior. Carries an experienced surgeon.
Wool received at Flood's stores.
For freight or passage, apply on board; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The following first-class Passenger Ships will sail as under—

	Tons.	Commander.	
STRATHNAVER (new ship).....	1200	Stuart ..	10th March
JASON	878	Birnie ..	1st April.

For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail on the 25th February, the well-known splendid A1 ship ORWELL, 1200 tons, Henry Quin, commander, lying at the Circular Quay. Has only one lower deck stern cabin disengaged, and a few SECOND and THIRD CLASS berths for single men, for which immediate application is necessary.
An experienced Surgeon accompanies the ship.
TERMS:
Second Cabin, including stewards' attendance £25
Third ditto 20
Apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., Agents, 9, Bridge-street.
Wool received in Marsden's Store, and dead weight along side the ship.

AT ADELAIDE.—For LONDON via CAPE GOOD HOPE.—Messrs. T. and W. Smith's frigate-built ship GOSFORTH, A1 810 tons register, well known in the East India passenger trade, will be dispatched in all March.
For passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP CITY OF SYDNEY, from LONDON.—NOTICE to CONSIGNEES.—Unless ENTRIES for the undermentioned goods are passed by half-past 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, they will be entered, landed, and stored at consignee's risk and expense:—
W—250 casks cement, consigned to order.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

SHIP TAMANA, from NEW YORK.—Consignees of cargo by this vessel are requested to pass entries at once for Towns' Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of cargo, after being landed. Bills of Lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned.
R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

ELLESMERE, from Rockhampton.—☞ Notice to Consignees of 1 Bale Sheepskins and 1 Bag Wool, shipped by R. Newcombe, and consigned to Order.—Unless claimed by noon THIS DAY, they will be stored at consignee's risk and expense.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to Charter 2 VESSELS, of 150 tons, each drawing 9 feet. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR CHARTER, the C. and R. R. S. N. Co.'s swift and powerful Steamship URARA. She is in splendid order in hull, boilers, and engines, and carries a large cargo on light draught of water.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, to any part of the world, the A1 clipper ship DAY DAWN, 600 tons burthen, Philip Jones, commander. Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the barque BENJAMIN HEAPE, 261 tons register, fitted up for cattle.
For further particulars apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, new clipper schooner PRIMA DONNA. Apply to Mr. G. THOMPSON, Rountree's Wharf, Balmain.

FOR SALE.—☞ The clipper barque LION, 215 tons register, well and favourably known in the intercolonial trade, and owned by the late Captain Bennett; carries a large cargo on a light draught of water, and is well found in everything.
For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE, the British-built brigantine KELLERMONT, coppered and copper-fastened, and well found in every respect; carries 240 tons coal on any voyage; requires only 20 tons ballast to go to sea, and is fit to convey dry or perishable cargo to any port; is well fitted for the timber trade, having large bowports. Full particulars can be obtained on application to L. E. THRELKELD and CO., 362, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, Schooner WOODPECKER, now discharging maize at Lime-street Wharf.

SAILING BOAT.—For SALE, Half-share of the NELL GWYNNE, everything complete, now lying at Double Bay; price £12 10s. J. F. M'DONALD, Brickfield-hill.

BOATS BOUGHT and Sold or Repaired; also, Two Ship's BOATS for SALE, one 20 feet long; also one 19 feet long, at SMITH'S Boat Shed, near Longford, Darling Harbour.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The favourite and commodious steamer CULLODEN, having been taken on the slip, cleaned, and painted, is now open for DAILY ENGAGEMENT, or for SALE. Apply to W. DEAN, Auctioneer, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The MONTHLY MEETING of the Committee will be held at the Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, at 4 o'clock p.m.
J. E. EBSWORTH, Secretary.
13th February, 1866.

Australian Gas-light Company's Office,
Sydney, 27th January.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of this Company, being also an adjournment of the last Annual General Meeting, will be held at the Company's offices, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the past Half-year, to consider of a dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward in conformity with rule.
By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual MEETING of this society will be held at the office, 279, George-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report of the committee for the past year, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the committee,
S. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

TEETOTAL MEETING in the TEMPERANCE HALL, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Several speakers will address the meeting, and pieces will be sung by the choir. Rev. E. ROBINSON will preside. Pledges can be taken daily at the above place, from 8 to 10 a.m., from 1 to 3, and from 6 to 8 p.m.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING of the members will be held at the Clubhouse on MONDAY, 19th February, at 4 p.m.
S. M. MOWLE, Hon. Sec.

MASONIC.—Leinster Marine Lodge, No. 266, I. C.—Monthly Meeting, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

MASONIC.—Lodge, St. Andrew, S. C.—Monthly MEETING THIS EVENING, 7.30

MASONIC.—Lodge of Harmony, No. 556.—Regular MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock precisely.
FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON, P.·. M.·., Secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JANE SALTER, call at Post Office, receive letter from sister, MARY ANN BUSKIN, Dunedin.

ROBERT WILCOX, of Bermondsey, London, last heard of at Maitland, N. S. W., will hear of something greatly to his advantage by addressing a letter immediately to L. E. WOODIN, Sydney Post Office.

WALTER MOORE, ship Gipsy Queen.—Your frends at home are anxious to hear of you.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—British subjects may enrol in the new Batteries in course of formation, by applying at the Volunteer Artillery Office, Hyde Park Barracks, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7.30 p.m.
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain,
Assistant Inspector Volunteer Artillery.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—NEW SOUTH WALES AUXILIARY.—The Annual Public MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, in St. George's Church, Castlereagh-street, Rev. W. M'INTYRE, M.A., in the chair. Addresses will be delivered by Revs. Dr. Steel, J. Graham, J. F. Sunderland, S. M. Creagh, W. Slatyer.
J. E. VETCH, Secretary.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Bathurst-street.—TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Pastorate of the Rev. JAMES VOLLER.—A public tea MEETING will be held in celebration of the above, on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th instant. Tea on the tables, at half-past 6. Several ministers and friends are expected to address the meeting.
Tickets, 1s. each. May be obtained of Mr. J. M. Illidge, George-street; Mr. J. Bennett, Brickfield-hill, and Messrs. Smyth and Wells, Hunter-street.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL
ANNUAL PICNIC,
to
HUNTER'S BAY, MIDDLE HARBOUR,
on
THURSDAY next, the 15th instant.
The *Breadalbane* will leave the Manly Beach Wharf, Woolloomooloo, with VISITORS, at 11 o'clock a.m.
Tickets, 2s 6d each.
JOHN DOBBIE, Secretary.

DIVINE SERVICE, in the German Language, will be held by the Rev. A. L. HEYDE, Ev. Luth. Minister, NEXT SUNDAY. Exact time and place see this paper on Saturday.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER to Mr. FREDERIC KORFF, previous to his departure for Europe per s. s. Bombay, to take place at Mr. C. BROWN'S, New Steyne Hotel, Manly Beach, on THURSDAY, 15th instant. Special steamer engaged. Dinner on the table at 3.30 p.m.
Tickets to be obtained of the undermentioned gentlemen: Mr. C. Higgins, Oriental Hotel, Circular Quay; and Messrs. Punch and M'Grath, City Wine Vaults, George-street.

WILLIAM HICKEY, Champion Sculler of Australia, being anxious to row for the Championship of the world, a MEETING will be held at Tattersall's on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the best means that can be adopted for bringing off such a match. Australians, and all interested in the promotion of aquatics, are respectfully invited to attend.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Members of the Society resident in Sydney and the vicinity, are informed that they can obtain Copies of the new BY-LAWS, confirmed and finally passed on the 10th January last, upon application at the Principal Office, Pitt-street. By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Sydney, 9th February.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the transaction of all usual banking business, has been established at SINGLETON.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, February 1st, 1866.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Annual subscription to reading room, circulating library, classes, &c., £1. Life membership, £5. Further particulars can be obtained of the Secretary, at the Library of the Institution.
JOHN T. HOBBS.

A RUMOUR having been widely circulated that I am no longer a resident in Sydney, I beg to inform any of my friends who may have been misled by it, that it has no foundation in fact. It is more than five months since I moved to my present residence, which I have no intention of leaving.
J. LE GAY BRERETON, M.D.,
155, Macquarie-street North, February 9th, 1866.

MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—Established for the purpose of enabling its members to purchase freehold or leasehold property, or to obtain capital upon mortgage, and to create an accumulating fund for depositors.
THE SECOND PAYMENT of Subscriptions will take place at the Society's Office, 477, George-street, three doors south of Bathurst-street, on MONDAY next, between the hours of half-past 7 and half-past 8 o'clock. NO ENTRANCE FEES ON SHARES TAKEN UP NOW.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE GLEBE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Scrutiny of Votes recorded at the Election of Councillors yesterday, will take place in the Council Chamber, at half-past 9 o'clock THIS MORNING; and that the formal declaration of the state of the Poll will be made from the hustings, Glebe Road, TO-MORROW MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock.
By order of the Returning-officer.
HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.

MESSRS. JOHN STREET and GEORGE HARRISON having been appointed PROVEDORES for the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamships LORD ASHLEY, AIREDALE, and PHŒBE, the Company will not be responsible for any stores supplied to the said John Street and George Harrison.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager
Grafton Wharf, February 8th, 1866.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the retirement of Mr. JOHN HILL from the business of cabinetmaker and upholsterer, the undersigned (having been one of the partners in the late firm of John Hill and Co., King-street, Sydney) begs most respectfully to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal support awarded to them, and herewith informs his friends that he has commenced business in the above line at No. 220, Pitt-street, opposite the establishment of Messrs. Farmer, Painter, and Pope. Any orders which he may be favoured with shall have his especial attention, and all goods supplied by him shall be of the very best quality and design.
CHARLES FORSSBERG,
Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer.
Country orders punctually attended to, and goods carefully packed.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the undersigned, JAMES T. LONERGAN and ANDREW GREENE, as General Storekeepers, under the firm of Lonergan and Greene, is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All debts due to the said firm will be received by the said Andrew Greene, who will also discharge all liabilities.
Dated at East Kempsey, Macleay River, this 7th day of February, A.D. 1866.
JAMES T. LONERGAN.
ANDREW GREENE.
Witness—FREDERICK LITCHFIELD.

TRADE NOTICE.—The Partnership existing during the last seven years between the undersigned, under the style of CLARSON, SHALLARD, and CO., as Printers and Publishers, has this day been renewed, and will henceforth be conducted in Melbourne and Sydney in the names of the resident partners, as under:—
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Sydney.
CLARSON, MASSINA, and CO., Melbourne,
(signed) JOSEPH T. B. GIBBS.
JOSEPH T. SHALLARD.
WILLIAM CLARSON.
ALFRED MASSINA.
January 1st, 1866.
CLARSON, SHALLARD, and CO., desire to thank their customers throughout the Australian colonies for the liberal measure of business favours conferred during past years, and venture to hope that future transactions may prove as mutually satisfactory. Both the Melbourne and Sydney Establishments are replete with steam machinery, and the best modern appliances for turning out work expeditiously, cheaply, and of good quality.

NOTICE is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the present session, for leave to introduce a bill to authorize the trustee and churchwardens of St. John's Church, Darlinghurst, in the City of Sydney, to erect a Parsonage upon the vacant portion of the three roods and thirty-seven perches of land granted for the erection of the said church.
Dated this 6th day of February, 1866.
NORTON and BARKER, Solicitors for the promoters.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Bay View House, Cook's River, late residence of Rev. W. Scott. Mr. G. A. TUCKER (late managing partner at Cremorne and Pascoevale Asylums, Melbourne), Proprietor.

IN THE COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT SINGAPORE.
In the matter of JOHN GRAHAME BOYD, late an assistant in the firm of Dare and Company, at Singapore, and formerly carrying on business as a Merchant and Agent, in the name of JOHN BOYD, at No. 73, Flinders-lane West, in the town of Melbourne, and province of Victoria, an insolvent:
On Monday, the 23rd day of October last, on the petition of the said John Grahame Boyd, praying that the sum of 500 dollars 90 cents now standing in the books of the Accountant-General of the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to the credit of his estate, may be paid over to him: It was ordered that the matters of the said petition should come on to be heard before the Court on MONDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1866, and that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said sum of 500 dollars 90 cents should be paid to the said John Grahame Boyd, or to his attorney thereto lawfully authorised.
GEO. W. LECERF, Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, Singapore, 4th November, 1865.

IN the ASSIGNED ESTATE of SHAW, CAPPER, and CO., Rockhampton.—A third and final DIVIDEND now payable at Office of Messrs. SADDINGTON and SONS, 93, York-street. Promissory notes must be produced.
ROBERT SADDINGTON, MORITZ BAAR, } Trustees.

IN THE ESTATE of the late ROBERT JONES.—A final dividend of 6¾d. in the £ will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at the office of the undersigned.
HORACE WOOLNOUGH, Wynyard-street.

NOTICE.—During my absence from the colony I have deputed Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, of Newcastle, by Power of Attorney, to act for me in all matters, and I have appointed Mr. DANIEL M'LAUCHLAN, of Balmain, to collect all rents and debts owing to me until further notice.
JAMES BARR.
Balmain, 13th February, 1866.

NOTICE.—All moneys due to the estate of JOHN MAILER, late of George-street, Sydney, stationer, must be paid to me the undersigned, or to my duly authorised agent, on or before the 12th day of March next.
FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., 9, Wynyard-street.
Sydney, 12th February.

NOTICE.—We have ascertained that the rumours concerning the character of the Widow of the late HUGH MAIR are entirely FALSE.
Signed. ROBERT M'CALL,
JOHN MURRAY,
DAVID WATT.

NOTICE TO GRAZIERS and OTHERS.—The Partnership hitherto conducted in the names of PITT and SULLIVAN, as Stock and Station Agents, having terminated by effluxion of time, the business in future will be carried on by the undersigned, on his sole account, and trusts that, by renewed energy and devoted application to the interests of his employers, to merit a continuance of that support so liberally conceded to the late firm.
G. M. PITT.

NOTICE TO GRAZIERS and OTHERS.—Having retired from the Partnership lately trading under the firm of PITT and SULLIVAN, Stock and Station Agents, I most earnestly trust that those patrons who have so kindly favoured the late firm with so large an amount of patronage will still continue to accord the same measure of support to my late partner, Mr. G. M. PITT.
THOMAS SULLIVAN.

NOTICE.—NEW SMITHFIELD YARDS, Annandale, near Sydney.
The above Yards are now OPEN for Public SALES of Horses, Sheep, and Cattle.
Apply to G. M. PITT, Post Office Chambers.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—IRWIN and TURNER (late Durham and Irwin), The undersigned continue to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c., for sale or shipment, and will make liberal advances thereon.
IRWIN and TURNER.
Circular Quay, 7th June.

PUBLI

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT, and a jury of four.

MOREHEAD AND ANOTHER V. M'ISAACS AND ANOTHER.

This was an action by Messrs. R. A. A. Morehead and Young, against Dougall M'Isaacs and Joseph Neville, on an account for coals sold by the former to the latter. Plaintiffs claimed £414 3s., admitting receipts on account to the extent of £210 18s., leaving a balance due of £203 5s. Interest was also claimed upon this sum. The defendant M'Isaacs suffered judgment by default. The defendant Neville pleaded that he was "never indebted."

Mr. Stephen, instructed by Messrs. M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Darley, instructed by Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, for the defendant.

After the trial of this case had occupied several hours, an amendment was made in the record, in consequence of which the further trial of the cause was postponed until to-day.

JURORS FINED.—Messrs. R. W. Fitzgerald, James R. Fairfax, John Frazer, and Alfred Fairfax were to-day fined £5 each for non-attendance, in addition to the fines of £3 each imposed on Monday.

Before Mr. Justice HARGRAVE.

BRITCHER V. BRITCHER.

This was an application by writ of habeas corpus, by the father Charles Britcher, to take from the mother, Mrs. Britcher (who had left the home of the applicant), the five infant children the fruit of the marriage.

Mr. BLAKE (instructed by Mr. Milford), appeared in support of the application.

Mr. SALOMONS (instructed by Rowley and Holdsworth) showed cause on behalf of Mrs. Britcher and the children, insisting (as shown by affidavits) that the father was not a fit person to be entrusted with the care of children, and that he had forced his wife to leave with the children by his improper conduct.

Affidavits making counter-charges against the wife being tendered in answer, his HONOR suggested that the wife should file a petition, under Sergeant Talfourd's Act, and on such hearing his Honor would together dispose of this application by Habeas Corpus, and of the wife's rights under this Act.

Both counsel acceded to his Honor's suggestion, and the matter was adjourned until Wednesday week, to be then heard *de novo* as on the wife's petition to have the custody of the children.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE his Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE, and a grand jury.

FORGING AND UTTERING.

Samuel Matthews, who yesterday pleaded guilty to four several indictments for forgery and uttering, was this morning brought up for sentence.

His HONOR said this was an unusually painful case, as prisoner appeared, whilst in custody, to have been well behaved and penitent for the crime committed; and it seemed, from a written statement, that he really committed the crime under the temptation of distress. But forgery was a serious offence, and the fact of his having been in prison so often before, seemed to indicate that, whilst not under restraint, he had not strength of mind to resist temptation. In 1859 he was convicted on four charges of forgery; afterwards received a ticket-of-leave, but was again tried for obtaining goods under false pretences. The present sentence of the Court was upon each of the first two indictments, seven years hard labour on the roads, or public works, and for the other two, five years. The sentences to commence at the same time.

ARSON.

Edward M'Encroe was indicted for having, on the 29th June last, set fire to a certain church (St. Mary's Cathedral); he was further charged in a second count with setting fire to a certain house the property of John B. Ullathorne, John M'Encroe, John H. Plunkett, and Roger Therry.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Solicitor-General prosecuted for the Crown, Mr. Dalley was counsel for the prisoner.

The counsel for the Crown having stated the case, called

John Whealy, a police constable, stationed at Yass, who first saw prisoner on the 29th December, at the door of the police office; he said he wanted to get admission to the hospital; the following day prisoner, who met witness in the street, told him that he required £3 10s. before he would be allowed in the hospital, and could not get it; he asked to be taken before a magistrate, saying that he had committed an offence in Sydney five months ago, and for that and other bad things he had done in his lifetime at home he wished to give himself up; on the way to the police-station, in answer to a question as to the nature of the offence, he said he knew he should be hanged for it; when brought into the presence of sub-inspector Brennan, prisoner stated that on the 29th June he purchased a bottle of kerosene oil and a box of matches, and went to St. Patrick's Church with them in his possession with the intention of burning it; he loitered about the church after the people had left until he was ordered away by the Archdeacon's man; he wandered about the city till dusk, when curiosity led him towards St. Mary's Cathedral; seeing the side door open, he entered, went into the [illegible] poured the oil on the floor, and set fire to it with a match; when he saw the oil ignited and the flames rising, he threw away the bottle and matches, and walked out; prisoner said he thought the fire would have been stopped before the building was burnt down, as some people were passing at the time; he did not state where he got the oil from; he said he wanted assistance from his friends in Sydney, but could not get it; that when he was up at Braidwood they had received letters about him, by which they saw that he had been a bad man at home, and that was why they turned against him; he was, after making this statement, taken to the lockup, where he remained about an hour and a half, when sub-inspector Brennan brought him out; he then made a statement, taken down in writing by constable Smith in the presence of the sub-inspector, constable Doyle, and witness. [This statement was in effect similar to the oral statement].

Cross-examined by Mr. Dalley: He said it was just at dusk when he got into the Cathedral; at that period of the year, it would be dusk about 6 o'clock; he said there was no one in the church, and that he got in by the side door.

Sub-inspector Brennan gave evidence corroborative of most of the facts deposed to by the previous witness, as to what was stated by prisoner at the police station. Prisoner said he had not intended to burn St. Mary's, but that he wanted to burn St. Patrick's—the Archdeacon's place—saying to himself, when he got there, that he would set fire to the place even if the Devil was at the door; he said that at one time he was a Roman Catholic, but nothing now, and knew he would go to hell, having been a very bad man at home; his friends here, he said, had found this out, and that was the reason they turned against him; he said he split the oil on the board of a pew, close to the altar; he asked witness if he (prisoner) would get hanged for it, and when the sub-inspector said he did not know, he added "As I won't be hanged, I think I will deny it now;" he said he was not in the habit of drinking, but there was a report as to his being mad; the written statement was taken three days after prisoner's confinement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dalley: Prisoner, after that, persisted in saying that he did not do it; he said it was done between day and dark; there are no enclosed pews in Catholic churches; the 29th June was the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, and there were services in all the Catholic churches; prisoner said that when he entered the cathedral some persons were passing out.

This was the case for the Crown. It was admitted by the counsel for the defence that there was a house as well as a church burnt.

For the defence the following evidence was adduced:—

Joseph Garavel, a priest of the Roman Catholic persuasion, attached to St. Mary's Cathedral, on the night of the 29th June officiated at the altar. The service commenced precisely at 7 o'clock, and terminated at a quarter-past 8; when the procession left the altar and went to the sacristy, witness having there divested himself of some of his vestments, returned to the cathedral and deposited the sacred vesse's in the safe; when he left, the people were just going out; there was no indication of fire when he left the cathedral at about eighteen minutes after 8 o'clock; he retired to his parlour and was engaged reading his office when the housekeeper rushed in exclaiming that the church was on fire; he ran into the church and saw flames spreading from the organ gallery, on the south side of and stretching towards the altar the wind then blowing from the south-east. He could not approach the altar and ran to give an alarm. The fire was falling from the gallery; there was no fire beneath or on the floor, which was all safe where the seats were. There was no fire nearer to the altar than within about twenty feet.

John Kiernan, a servant at the Cathedral, was present at the services on the evening of the 29th June last, his duty being to assist at the sanctuary. The services closed at eight or ten minutes past 8 o'clock. He remained after the officiating servants had left the sanctuary, and put out all the lights except the sanctuary lamp, which was always kept burning and a candle which was behind the altar. That remained there until he shortly afterwards extinguished it. A person entering from the cloisters would face the organ gallery and could see if there was any fire at the altar.

John Welsh, a farmer of Stoney Creek, near Jamberoo; Nicholas Handley, and William Downey, residents in the same locality, swore that prisoner was at that place on the 29th June, and it appeared that he stopped at the house of Downey's father, at Jamberoo, on the night when St. Mary's Cathedral was burnt.

After a few observations from the counsel for the defence, and from the Solicitor-General, his Honor summed up, and the jury without retiring returned a verdict of not guilty.

His HONOR having expressed a hope that some statement would be made by the prisoner or his counsel, as, although acquitted of the crime of arson, he had committed, another not light offence.

Mr. DALLEY said he was of opinion that the man was insane, this not being the first caprice on his part that had occupied the attention of a criminal tribunal.

Mr. Edward M'Encroe also referred to an incident in prisoner's career, whereby he brought two young men into trouble before he left Tipperary.

Prisoner was discharged.

PERJURY.

Thomas Harris, on bail, appeared to answer an information charging him with perjury. The false evidence alleged in the information, was stated to have been given by defendant on the 15th September, while under examination on oath before the Chief Commissioner in Insolvency touching certain matters relating to his trade, dealings, or estate; and the perjury in question was, that defendant deposed to having, on the 20th June, sold a certain horse and cart, his property, to one Dominic Coll, for £3.

The Solicitor-General prosecuted for the Crown; Mr. Rogers was counsel for defendant.

The swearing of Harris on the examination referred to, was proved by the Chief Commissioner, the depositions put in evidence, and the material portions read. In these he stated that the horse and cart were sold for £20; that he received £3, an I.O.U. for £4 10s., and £12 10s. was to be given by Hall to a man named Campbell (servant to Harris), as payment of wages.

Dominic Coll (otherwise Charles Stuart Beatty), who had been in Harris's employ, being sworn, stated that there was kind of a sale of the horse and cart; he was to give Harris £20 for them, but there was no settled time to pay it; Harris offered to give him a bill of sale for it; witness never gave Harris £3 as part of the purchase money, but between the 7th and 16th June lent him £3; Harris did give him a bill of sale, but he could not say whether he burned or lost it; he did not think it very valuable, for he never treated it as a sale; witness continued to drive the horse and cart about with Harris's milk just as usual until the horse was seized by the official assignee; he thought the bargain was no good; Harris said if witness would give him a receipt for another chap's wages, he would get back the money; that was sometime in August; witness give him a receipt for "the chap's" wages, but never promised to pay Campbell; witness never took the horse and cart to any place of his own; he gave Harris an I.O.U. for £4 10s., and Harris had previously got £3 from him, but not for the purchase of the horse; never used the horse and cart for his own purposes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rogers: Gave defendant an I.O.U. for £20 for the horse, cart, and milk cans, but he was not to sell or remove them without Harris's permission; Harris told him to give a receipt for Campbell's money, and he would take that as part payment; but he (witness) did not promise to pay Campbell; he had no place to take the horse and cart to; Harris asked him to take the business, and said he was to have a horse of his own, but that he would let him (witness) have his horse until he got another; witness did telegraph to Harris in August when he was at Parramatta in order to get the horse.

By his Honor: Campbell told him (witness) that Harris owed him only £8, but Harris said it was £12 10s.

By a juror: Campbell told him that he (witness) might do what he liked with his (Campbell's) money.

Robert Houston, farmer, had sued defendant for debt and seized the horse under an execution. Harris told him it was no use seizing the horse as he had sold the horse to Coll, and that it would be taken from him (witness).

In the cross-examination of this witness the copy of an agreement to the following effect was put in evidence:—

It is agreed between John Harris, Esq., and Robert Houston that in consideration of Robert Houston releasing his claim on Thomas Harris and his estate, that the said John Harris shall pay the amount of the judgment, execution, and sheriff's fees in the cause in the Insolvent Court "Houston v. Thomas Harris," and also all the costs, charges, and expenses of Robert Houston in the insolvency of Thomas Harris, and in the prosecution of Thomas Harris, and incidental thereto and consequent thereon, the said costs to be between solicitor and client, the amount of the whole to be paid within fourteen days from the date hereof, or real security to be given to the satisfaction of Robert Houston for the payment within a time to be agreed upon by him.

Dated 3rd October, 1865.

One hundred and twenty-five pounds will be taken by Robert Houston, if paid within fourteen days from this date, in full of all demands.

(Signed) JOHN HARRIS.
ROBERT HOUSTON.

Mr. Harris has given a promissory note for £150, as part of this transaction, to be given up on fulfilment of the above.

Witness never received a penny from Harris in his life, but had a promissory note, and the first information in the Insolvent Court was withdrawn on the giving of that note; it was not paid, and then there was a fresh prosecution; that bill was endorsed away; witness never saw it since it was signed by Harris; he believed it was put into the bank, and it never came back to him; he had heard, however, that there was an action pending on that bill against Harris; if he (witness) had got that money, he certainly should not have been here to-day.

His HONOR held that although Coll's evidence in substance showed defendant had sworn falsely, the further evidence necessary to prove a perjury was wanting. He thought the charge should have been for fraudulent insolvency.

The jury without retiring, returned a verdict of not guilty, and thereupon his Honor held defendant to bail for the offence of fraudulent insolvency.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

SECOND COURT.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice CHEEKE.

PERJURY.

James Armstrong was indicted for having, at Liverpool, in this colony, on the 8th of December 1865, committed wilful and corrupt perjury.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. F. E. Rogers, acting for Mr. W. B. Dalley—the counsel immediately engaged for the defence—applied for a postponement of the case on account of the absence of material witnesses, who had been subpœnaed, but were not in attendance.

The application was granted. On the production of the necessary affidavits—tendered by the attorney for the prisoner, Mr. R. B. Smith—the case was postponed until to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY.

Thomas Cavenagh was indicted for having, on the 16th of September, 1864, committed at Sydney, in this colony, an act of fraudulent insolvency, with intent then and there to defraud one Nicholas Baxter and others. There were two counts to the indictment—one charging Cavenagh with fraudulently appropriating £65, and the other with appropriating merchandise representing that money value.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. Windeyer, the prisoner being defended by Mr. P. J. Healey, instructed by the prisoner's attorney, Mr. Thurlew.

Mr. Windeyer stated the principal facts of the case for the prosecution, to be proved by the evidence for the Crown. The learned counsel also pointed out to the jury the law bearing upon the case, under the provisions of which the prisoner had been placed on his trial.

Sergeant Goldrick proved the apprehension of Cavenagh; he read the warrant to the accused when he so arrested him; the accused made no reply.

Mr. Augustus Brewer, clerk in the Insolvency Court, proved the insolvency of the prisoner as shewn by the records of that Court. He produced the schedule. Cavenagh became an insolvent by his own voluntary act.

Frederick Thomas Humphery, an official assignee, deposed that he remembered the seizure of certain goods in the estate of the prisoner, twelve or fourteen months ago—the same date as that mentioned in the indictment; the goods so seized (of which an inventory is now produced) were not in the schedule of insolvency; the prisoner called on witness, and was asked by him to produce the invoices of the goods which had been attached; he said that he had bought these goods at auction, and that he had borrowed the money from Mrs. Filmer; witness told him that if the money had been borrowed after his insolvency it was very possible that the Court would not interfere with him, but that the matter would be examined into at the Court; witness asked Cavenagh to give him Mrs. Filmer's address, and he did so; the goods were sold; the accused made use of some threat if the goods should be sold.

Cross examined by the counsel: The witness said that he had told Cavanagh that there would be no objection to his getting a living by buying and selling on commission, but that he could not open a shop; Cavanagh first said that he had borrowed the money (£25 and £40), from a Mrs. Filmer; afterwards he said that it was his wife who had borrowed it; witness will not swear positively that Cavanagh did not say on the first occasion, that it was his wife who had borrowed the money; witness's belief is that he did not on the first occasion mention his wife's name at all.

Enoch W. Booty, an officer of the Insolvency Court, proved the seizure of the goods, the possession of which by the prisoner at the time that he had them—subsequent to his insolvency—constituted the offence for which he had been arraigned. The goods were in a house in Sussex-street, in a front room where the wife of the accused was; witness found there a quantity of papers, which he packed up.

Cross-examined for the defence: Witness stated that the prisoner came in when he (Booty) was there—where the goods were; the goods were not in any way concealed; witness thinks that what Cavanagh said was, that it was very hard he could not have goods in his possession, bought with other people's money, without getting into trouble for it.

By a Juror: A person named Madden accompanied me and pointed out the goods.

Re-examined by Mr. Windeyer: A person named Baxter proved a debt in the estate of the prisoner, and his claim was allowed.

Mary Filmer, being sworn, deposed that she had not lent any money to the prisoner, nor to his wife, as had been alleged; she had lent Mrs. Cavanagh money some years ago, and had been repaid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Healy: Witness swore positively that she had not lent the prisoner or his wife £65; there had never been any conversation between witness and prisoner, or prisoner's wife, as to the lending of such a sum.

George Gardner (in the employ of Charles Moore and Company) identified invoices of certain goods purchased of the firm of Moore and Co. in December, 1864; the prisoner paid cash for these goods—seventy-six pairs of trousers and six coats; he afterwards, on two several occasions, purchased other goods of a similar description; he paid for the whole of these purchases £41 16s. 6d.; will not swear that prisoner's wife had not bought some articles of the firm with which witness was connected.

Mr. Milford (formerly Judge's associate to the late Judge Milford) proved that the prisoner had been apprehended on a Bench warrant, on his non-appearance when called upon, on a previous occasion, to stand his trial for this offence.

Mr. HEALY addressed the jury for the defence, pointing out that, from the circumstances of the case, the accused was unfortunately prejudiced from his inability, through the law of evidence, to call his wife to give evidence for him, although she had been examined as against her husband at the Insolvent Court. There was nothing whatever that tended to impeach the honesty of the accused, who had obviously acted with good faith and openness in all his transactions. It was, therefore, quite fair to conclude that his wife might have saved the money unknown to her husband. It was to be presumed from the evidence that the wife had told her husband that she had borrowed this money from an old friend. There was evidence to show that the wife did transact business on her own account. The case for the Crown was one that rested entirely upon a presumption; nothing had been proved against him, and he was entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

His HONOR summed up, recapitulating the facts placed in evidence, and directing the attention of the jury to the bearing of the provisions of the Insolvency Law thereupon.

The jury retired to deliberate, and on their reappearance returned a verdict of guilty on the first count.

The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

RAPE.

Christopher Ferris was indicted for having, at Sydney, on the 30th of November last, ravished a female child named Margaret Thompson.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Windeyer conducted the case on behalf of the Crown. The prisoner was very ably defended by Mr. Dalley, instructed by Mr. Davis.

The evidence in the case was wholly unfit for publication. The line of defence adopted by the counsel for the defence went altogether to discredit the evidence of the girl, upon whose sole testimony the case for the Crown rested. The learned counsel insisted emphatically upon the numerous contradictions which were presented by the girl's evidence—upon the direct manner in which that evidence was rebutted by the evidence of the prisoner's son; and he lastly expatiated strongly upon the antecedent improbability of the statements made in the girl's story.

Mr. WINDEYER then addressed the jury, submitting that the commission of the crime had been proved, and that the evidence adduced was quite sufficient to shew that the prisoner was the person who had been guilty of it. The medical evidence went to show that the girl had, when examined, been very recently violated. There was no reasonable motive suggested for the defence as regarded the imputation of the crime to the prisoner, if the story of the girl was disbelieved. The testimony of the prisoner's son was not to be relied upon. Children were not to be unprotected by the law because they happened to be ignorant.

The learned Judge summed up.

The jury retired to deliberate, and, on their reappearance in Court, after an absence of about two hours, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The prisoner was discharged from custody, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge DOWLING.

AITKIN V. SOLOMONS.

Plaintiff, a slater, sued the defendant, John Solomons, for work and labour done at some buildings, in Macleay-street. The defendant produced a contract between himself and the plaintiff which stipulated that unless the latter finished certain work by the Saturday night he was to forfeit the wages that would then be due to him. Plaintiff left the buildings on the Wednesday, the work contracted for being then incomplete. Plaintiff averred that defendant refused to give him the materials necessary to finish the work which the agreement required him to do. During the week over which the contract extended plaintiff was also at day work. Defendant affirmed that he would have given the material on the Friday or Saturday in time to finish the work, but plaintiff would not remain. Verdict for plaintiff, £4 2s. 9d.

CORY V. REYNOLDS.

Plaintiff, a solicitor, claimed £5 for two days' attendance at the Central Police Court. Cory averred that defendant went to him to prosecute a keeper of a disreputable house, and he had attended the Court twice. Defendant alleged that he agreed to give plaintiff £1 10s. at the time he retained him and that he would get him more among the neighbours if he could. Verdict for the plaintiff £1 10s.

CORY V. DOYLE.

Plaintiff sued for £2 15s. 4d. for professional attendance at the Central Police Court, to defend the wife and daughter of Doyle, who, in 1861, were there accused of theft. The case was dismissed by the magistrates. Defendant denied that plaintiff attended; and averred that the present suit was merely a vexatious proceeding. Defendant, however, admitted that he had offered to make clothes in payment of the demand. Verdict for plaintiff.

DOHERTY V. BUTCHER.

This was an action for damages, the amount sued for being £10. On the 20th of October, during the night, defendant drove a cow and two heifers, the property of the plaintiff, to the South Sydney Pound. Doherty released the cattle on the 26th, first having to pay £2 3s. pound fees, and £6, the amount claimed by Butcher. Doherty alleged that the cattle were worth £30 when impounded, but had become so reduced in condition as to be scarcely worth what he paid for their liberation. He also called evidence to show that the fence enclosing plaintiff's property was merely a cockatoo fence, and that it was broken down in places. The enclosure on which the animals were found trespassing, was said to be almost wholly uncultivated; and Butcher himself admitted, that he had assessed his damages at a higher rate than was lawful under the Impounding Act. Plaintiff also set forth that the cattle had been driven to Newtown, notwithstanding that there was a pound on the Waterloo estate, about half or three-quarters of a mile from where the parties lived, and where the trespass was committed. Verdict for the plaintiff, £7. Mr. Cory appeared for plaintiff.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

On motion by Mr. Salomons' the rule nisi in Borgin and another v. George Sheppard was made absolute.

On the motion of Mr. Mackenzie, the directions of creditors in the estate of William Crossley, given on the 30th ultimo, were ratified.

Certificates were granted to John Westaway, Charlotte Smith, Nathaniel C. Reid, Thomas Davis, and Thomas Keys.

His Honor received his decision upon the application for certificates by George Kilibee and Henry Hoffman.

The applications of William Atkins, John M'Minn, James Kean, and Edward W. Meredith, were on various grounds adjourned.

The application of Henry New was struck out, neither applicant nor anyone on his behalf being in attendance.

The application of Edmond Goggin for a certificate was refused on the grounds stated by his Honor, as follows:—

This is a second insolvency, with the intervention only of three years and three days between the dates of the two sequestrations.

The schedule filed on the 21st of June last showed the unsecured liabilities to be £1908 10s. 7d, and the estimated amount of assets to meet this was £62 1s. 6d., including two beds and clothing. In fact, the assets realised are but nominal (some £4), since the creditor holding a bill of sale had been in possession of the only valuable asset, viz., the printing plant of the insolvent.

Upon the original application for a certificate on the 22nd December, I required explanation as to an alleged misappropriation of the proceeds of a promissory note left (by a proved creditor) with the insolvent to procure discount; and on examination by Mr. Levy I consider that the apparent misconduct was rebutted. His explanation, however, as to the largeness of his debts and smallness of his assets is not, however, satisfactory: as, though he may have lost through the illness of his wife and from Tolano having become insolvent, the payments and revival of old debts (barred by the first insolvency) until he was really in a position of sufficient means, was only paying old creditors to the detriment of others, and throwing the loss on some new creditors.

Upon the affidavit of the insolvent of the 20th December, negotiating the transfer of any property, or any transaction by bill or notes, within sixty days before sequestration, I was of opinion that Goggin was hopelessly insolvent during all that time at the very least. By the former proceedings, and the recent examination of Mr. Toogood on the 7th instant, I find that the insolvent made two promissory notes for £27 10s. each on the 8th May, 1865, a month and a day before sequestration. The sum of £102 was admitted due to Toogood in the schedule, and he pressed for that amount, including those two promissory notes and cash lent, of which one item was £10 lent on the 2nd June, 1865. The insolvent then was afforded an opportunity to explain such a contradiction in fact, but he fairly admitted that he had been mistaken as to two promissory notes in what he had sworn to in that affidavit, but that he had not done so wilfully or knowingly. I trust such is the case, yet the affidavit was calculated to mislead most grievously.

I consider that by those two promissory notes and the £10 borrowed on the 2nd June, 1865, Goggin contracted debts when he had not any reasonable or probable expectation of being able to pay them, and I must therefore refuse him a certificate.

SURRENDERS.

Mark Pratley, of Darlinghurst, late of Kingston, labourer. Liabilities, £18 10s. 8d. Assets, £10 10s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Robert Neimke, of George-street, Sydney, tobacconist. Liabilities, £1814 3s. 9d. Assets, £495 7s 6d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Edward Augustus, of Pitt-street, Sydney, hairdresser. Liabilities, £311 12s. 10d., of which £205 is secured. Assets, £519.

AMENDED SCHEDULE.

Spyer, Brothers, of Sydney, merchants. Liabilities, £34,071 16s. 10d., of which £1744 17s. 9d. is secured. Assets, £14,613 3s. 6d.—£13,913 3s. 6d. being available for unsecured creditors.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, February 14.—At 10: John Crook, Thomas M'Keown, second. At 11: Charles Riches, Gustav Wangenheim, Christopher Oberthour, Vickers Moyse, third. John G. Waller, single.

Thursday, 15.—Baker and Hilder, adjourned single. *At Bathurst*: W. H. Carkeet, adjourned third.

Friday, 16.—At 10: Thomas Stiles, second. Charles Burton, James Boyd, Thomas Brown, Joshua W. Brown, single. John Cheshire, first. At 11: Robert M'Kellar, special, for examination. *At Maitland*: Solomon Harris, third.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships, Messrs. Kettle, Levy, Austin, and Boesley.

Of fifteen prisoners brought before the Court, ten were discharged.

Mary Saunders, alias Harris, was charged with having stolen two dress pieces. Daniel Lloyd, assistant in the employ of Messrs. Ardern and Edmondson, of King-street, drapers, deposed that about noon yesterday he saw the prisoner in the entrance of the shop, employed in very carefully putting a dress piece into a basket; he recognised it, and went to stop her going away with it, but before he reached her, she had proceeded half way across the street; he then found that she had two dress pieces in her possession, both of which are the property of his employer, and are worth 35s.; they had not been sold. She said in reply that some man, a perfect stranger, gave them to her. Committed for trial.

The same prisoner was then called upon to account for a half-dozen new knives and forks which were in her possession when given into custody by Mr. Lloyd, and, failing to do so, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

May Aird, summarily convicted of having stolen a shirt, the property of Ellen Richards, was sentenced to be confined in the lock-up until the rising of the Court.

Mary Ann Noonan, charged with being an idle and disorderly person, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Two men were fined 5s. each for riotous conduct in public places.

On the summons paper were twenty-five cases, one of which was dismissed, another was postponed, and six were struck out. William Buttle was fined 16s., and William Griffiths £3 8s., for having, during prohibited hours, driven horned cattle, not being milch kine, on the Abattoir Road. Five convictions were had under the Police Act: Sydney C. Burt was fined 5s. for obstructing the carriage way; James M'Nally, 20s. for furious driving; Sarah Middleton and Joseph Bland, 1s. each, for allowing horses to stray in public places; and William Walmsley, 5s. 6d., for allowing calves to stray. Mary Ann Martin was fined 10s. for refusing, when required, to remove goods placed beyond the line of her stall in the George-street market. In Lee v. Hill, the defendant having threatened the complainant's life, was required to enter into a recognisance with sureties to keep the peace, or in default to be imprisoned three days. James Hill was fined 20s. for allowing cards to be played in his public-house; and William Follis was found guilty on two informations charging him with having, without having first obtained the sanction in writing of a police magistrate, permitted dancing in his public-house, and was fined 10s. for each offence. In Barham v. Mullins, Henderson v. M'Donnell, King v. Kendal, King v. Sullivan, and King v. Nelson, proceedings under the Tenants' Act, warrants were granted to put the several complainants in possession of their respective premises.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Caldwell, Love, Raper, and Chapman have been summoned for Bench duty on Wednesday.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 10 o'clock: Motions and Petitions.

BANCO COURT.—Morehead and another v. M'Isaacs and another (part heard); Kingsmill v. Whiting; Burrell v. Carr.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

766	Broomfield and another v. Broadhurst	613	Smith v. Pinkerton
		928	Minnett v. Whitesky
776	York v. Pinkerton	929	Monkett v. Lawler
781	York v. Mullaly	937	Pratt v. Brown
784	Veyret and another v. Hardy	950	Deane and another v. Mass
792	Gilroy v. Lonergan	955	O'Driscoll v. Sharp
807	Warham v. Rubay	959	Barlee and another v. Hackett
808	Warham v. Lord	6703	Slee v. Australian Mutual Provident Society
818	Weisberg v. Lawrence	12	Billyard v. Ferguson
836	Cunninghame v. Reeve	15	Cory v. Sims
851	Spalding v. Kain	25	Queensland S. N. Co. v. Baylisa
853	Devine v. Abrams	52	Marshall v. Deaning
863	Moroney and others v. Dunn	69	Metcalfe v. Townsend
874	Moroney and others v. Layard	85	Armstrong v. Cory
899	Haslam v. Fitzgerald	98	Watt v. Watkins
910	O'Brien v. Fitzgerald		

CONFERENCE OF SQUATTERS ON THE SCAB ACT.

(From the Age, February 7.)

AN adjourned meeting of squatters interested in the amendment of the Scab Act took place, yesterday, at the office of the chief inspector of sheep, Queen street.

On the motion of Mr. Jervis, Mr. W. K. Brodribb was voted to the chair, and in opening the business of the meeting, remarked that he thought it advisable, seeing the large number of gentlemen who were not present on the first day then in attendance, that Mr. Curr should again explain the proposition he had advocated in his prize essay, for the gradual eradication of scab.

Mr. Curr drew attention to his proposition, which was to divide the country by a certain boundary line to be fixed by Act of Parliament, into three districts—clean, doubtful, and scabby—which sheep would be prevented travelling. After entering into the particulars of the working of such a measure, he directed attention to a letter which appeared in the *Age* of the previous day, signed "Reformer." The suggestions contained in that letter were very desirable, but it was one thing to propose measures, and another to get them passed; and, if passed, a still greater difficulty presented itself in getting Judges to give verdicts which would force the squatters to carry out the Act. His own plans had met with some opposition, but after he had once had a fair opportunity of arguing the question with his opponents, they had invariably admitted that they were most suited to the eradication of scab. Some people advised that stringent measures should be taken. In New South Wales the Scab Act was most stringent, but in spite of all their efforts to exterminate the disease, there still existed 200,000 infected sheep. It would be impossible for the law to appoint a day for a general dip of the sheep, for if the squatter's sheep were bad, he might say he was going to sell them, or even, as was often the case, that he had not money to pay for dipping them. A measure which it was now difficult to apply to one could not be made of general use with any hope of success. Even if they were to apply it to the whole number it would be almost useless to hope that any success would attend their efforts, as he was told by gentlemen in the room that it would take two years to muster their entire flocks. One of the objections most frequently put forward against his proposed boundary line was that, by declaring the northern district clean and not the other districts, it would be giving an unfair advantage to those squatters whose runs were situated in the clean portion, and who would be enabled to go to the Melbourne market when others were prevented from doing so. Such, however, was not the case, as it would be serving all alike; and as soon as one district was declared clean, never mind in what portion of the colony, the owner of a clean flock would be able to derive the same advantage as others. It was for the meeting to approve or otherwise of his plans, and to say what action they thought best for obtaining an amendment of the existing Act.

Mr. Forlonge said that, having had a great deal of experience in wool producing, both in Victoria and in New South Wales, he thought the proposals, as explained by Mr. Curr, were the most practicable under the circumstances. Mr. Curr's principle of clean district lines was the one he had tried to introduce into the Legislative Council in 1854, but, through the opposing interest being too strong, he was unable to carry it out. Mr. Curr had, however, only dwelt on one portion of the question, and had not informed the meeting what he proposed to do with those districts that would be regarded as infected. The principle of fines was totally inadequate to the importance of the cases. He had always thought that the money which went to the Government from fines and was swamped in the public revenue ought to be used for the purpose of eradicating the disease. If a principle could be introduced into the Legislature that no pecuniary fine should accrue to the Government, but should go to the cleaning of the sheep in the infected districts or the inflicting of a heavy penalty would be of some use other than a severe punishment to the owner of the scabby sheep. He was in favour of giving the Government power to muster sheep, inspect them, and, if found infected, to make the owners dress them with the very best medicine that could be found, and under the supervision of the inspector or his deputy. He had been a party to the passing of the present New South Wales Scab Act, and had seen its working. On the occasion of the great drought, three years ago, he recollected a case where 1500 sheep were shipped from Melbourne to Sydney for the purpose of slaughtering. When they arrived at that port, however, they were sold and drafted up the country. When the flock arrived at Bathurst they were divided into two flocks, one going north and the other south, and before they arrived at their destination they had left their mark behind, having infected no less than 200,000 sheep. At that time he advocated the destruction of the entire number, but was overruled. He, however, got quarantine stations proclaimed, and at the present moment there were not more than 20,000 infected sheep in the colony. If the same plan were in practice in this colony, flockowners would be able to cross the Murray with their flocks, and it would be 5s. a-head more in their pockets.

Mr. G. W. Harris was delegated from a number of gentlemen who assembled at Hamilton to discuss the question to express the views of the squatters in the western district. The resolutions arrived at by those gentlemen differed in few particulars from those proposed by Mr. Curr. They thought that the system of license which allowed scabby sheep to be kept for lengthened periods without curing ought to be abolished; that a board, consisting of six members to be elected by the sheepowners, ought to be appointed to assist the inspector in carrying out the provisions of the Act; that it should be compulsory on the part of all sheepowners to give notice of their flock being infected, at the same time paying a nominal fine of £1, and then proceed to dip them until in the opinion of the inspector the dipping might be discontinued. If there appeared any wilful negligence in not giving early notice, a fine of 2s. per head on the entire flock infected would be inflicted, such penalty in no case to be less than £30. In the case of ewes lambing the time for dipping ought to be extended.

Mr. Bayles, M.L.A., thought there ought to be a registration of the sheep in each district; and if they were infected, time ought to be given the owners to cleanse them, and if it was not done fines could then be inflicted. It was hard for a person to be fined to a large extent when the sheep became infected through no fault of his own. Individuals who had stations were prevented by their neighbours from cleaning their own flocks, by reason of those adjoining being infected and liable to mix with theirs.

Mr. Curr, in explanation, said the great thing was not to insist upon sheep being clean, but on their being dipped, which ought to be made compulsory.

Mr. John C. Jervis expressed approval of Mr. Curr's plan for dividing the colony into districts. He considered if the meeting were to take any steps in the matter, they ought to look at it in as broad a light as possible, and strive to devise means for gradually cleansing the colony.

Mr. White submitted a number of resolutions that the squatters in the Wimmera district had agreed to, and which resembled in several features those submitted by Mr. Harris.

Mr. Godfrey considered that the meeting could not possibly come to any conclusion on the subject. The various propositions already submitted to the meeting were too important to be argued and decided upon at once. After some reference to his own station, and how it was affected by those adjoining, he moved that, "The meeting generally approves of Mr. Curr's scheme as contained in his prize essay on scab, and appoints a committee consisting of Messrs. Ryan, Fairbairn, Harris, Curr, Forlonge, Mackintosh, Chrnery, and Turnbull, with power to add to their number, to consider and draw up a bill, to be submitted to the new Parliament, with a view of obtaining an amendment of the Act now in force."

Mr. Ryan seconded the motion.

Mr. Forlonge considered that it was too soon to adopt any scheme, as the objects they had in view could be only accomplished by an open discussion. He moved as an amendment that the meeting endorse the principles of Mr. Curr, so far as they relate to the dividing of the colony into districts.

Mr. Jervis seconded the amendment.

Mr. French objected to Mr. Curr's proposed division, as it would give rise to jealousy among the squatters.

Several gentlemen expressed an opinion that the committee ought not to be bound by Mr. Curr's or any particular proposition, but in framing a bill consider all alike.

The amendment was put and lost, whereupon Mr. E. C. Dunn moved a further amendment, to the effect that a select committee, consisting of sheep-owners representing different parts of the colony, be appointed to confer with Mr. Curr, and to take into consideration the various propositions which had been submitted by Mr. Curr and others.

The amendment was put and lost.

After Mr. Godfery had explained that he did not intend by his motion to restrict the committee to the consideration of only Mr. Curr's proposals, but to any which might be brought forward, still keeping the broad principles of that gentleman's schemes in view,

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the meeting closed.

THE SCAB ACT.

(To the Editor of the Age.)

Sir,—Allow me to draw your attention to the very inefficient working of the Scab Act now in force in Victoria. One of its principal defects is the very careless manner of superintendence allowed in the sheep dipping. Any one

NOTES ON NATURAL HISTORY.

(By J. Clarke, of Lynton, N. Devon, in the "Field.")

On the Growth of the Horns of the Red Deer. Various accounts have been written respecting the red deer; but as controversies on the subject of the growth of the horns arise from time to time, I am induced to present the following observations, although they will be found to vary very materially from what has been written by others who are considered good authorities. The best description and nearest the truth which I have yet met with is in the eighth volume of the *Penny Cyclopædia*, published by Charles Knight and Co. in the year 1838. This, however, is not exactly correct, for, in the first place, it states that the horns of a male red deer do not appear till his second year, whereas they do appear in his first year as a single straight horn, varying in length from one to nine inches, but are not shed until he is twenty months old.

The formation of horns commences by an increase of blood through the arterial circulation, as has been correctly stated by John Hunter in his work on the blood, and copied into the *Penny Cyclopædia*; but this is a part of the subject which I need not dwell on, and beg to refer the reader to the work named for further information. Shortly after shedding the first horns the formation of the second takes place, according to the same process, and these are shed in the latter end of April or beginning of May, when they will have attained a length of nearly two feet, or perhaps more. These in turn drop off, to be again renewed, and thus the same process is continued for a series of years, except some casualty should happen to his head or generative powers, whereby the growth of horns becomes immediately arrested, as has been clearly and satisfactorily proved.

Several years since there came into my possession a young male red-deer only a few days old. Just then the Rev. J. Boyce (or, as he was familiarly termed, "Stag-hunter") happened to pass through Lynton on his journey to Porlock, and I had some conversation with him respecting stag-hunting and the red-deer. Knowing him to be the oldest stag-hunter, and one who had been present at more deaths of the wild red-deer in the country than any other living being, I, in the course of conversation, asked him whether he could tell, or if he thought it possible for anyone to tell, the age of a stag by his horns. His answer was prompt and decisive—"No." I then told him that I had a young male red-deer, and that I intended to keep him for the sole purpose of ascertaining and proving the question. He said that this was the only way in which the different ages could be possibly ascertained, and no two persons could be found to agree on the subject.

At the time that this deer was in my possession I had an opportunity (which I doubt if anyone ever again will possess) of frequently seeing together a herd of from fifty to eighty or more red-deer of all ages (then harboured and protected on Brendon Barton and Scobbell by the late Mr. Knight, of Exmoor), and which would allow a person on horseback to approach quite close to them, so that I could distinctly trace the growth of the horns of the different animals there assembled, and contrast them with the one in my own possession. This opportunity I frequently embraced, and consequently I consider myself to have been in a position to give more correct information than any person who has yet written on the subject; and the results of my experience I will now proceed to state.

In the first year of the stag's life there appears a single straight horn (or it may be merely a knob), varying from one to nine inches in length. In the second year he may have what is termed in Devonshire his "brow," "bay," and "tray," which are called antlers; but frequently there is an absence of one or the other of these, and when this is the case I have observed that it continues as he advances in years, and that the points on the top are diminished accordingly. But I must here remark that the points will not alone serve as a guide to his age, although, by a combination of these and other marks (as I shall hereafter state), it may be ascertained. In short, I defy any individual who has merely followed the hounds, and been present at the death (I care not how many times), to tell the age of a stag by his horns only. I have myself followed the hounds for a great number of years, and been present at many a death, and I can safely say that I have frequently heard the most ridiculous arguments as to his age, some asserting him to be three or four years old, and others saying that he is ten and upwards. For my own part, of late years I have not seen a stag of ten years old, nor do I think that anyone in the country can show me one. That they do live at the age of ten and upwards I do not for one moment dispute; but if anyone possesses a head of a stag of that age, I should very much like to see it. Another error which I have frequently heard persons assert is that they know him to be an old stag, because he is hoop-horned; but are the individuals aware, or will they believe, that this is not a mark of old age, but of youth, as most of the male red-deer, from two to three years old, are what they call hoop-horned?

But now the question comes, "Can a stag's age be known by his head?" I believe it can up to a certain period, but only by those who have studied it.

The latest publications, wherein it is said that a male deer has no horns in his first year, are in error, as I have already remarked; and the statement appears to me to have been copied from older writers, where the same error has been committed. But when the first two or three years of the animal's life have been so confounded, is it to be wondered at that mistakes should arise as to his age? It has also been asserted that an animal which has been kept in a park or paddock will at three years old present the appearance of a stag four or even six years old; but this is likewise incorrect. The one I had was kept, as is well known, for nearly seven years, in a dry land field facing the south, of less than one acre (with a shed for him to go into), with not a drop of water in the field, nor ever having any given him, and no artificial food, nothing but the natural grass of the field. When he was first put into this field there was a small mow of hay in one corner which remained there two years. As he never touched it, it was taken away and given to cattle. This animal, therefore, lived under great disadvantage, having nothing but the same small piece of land to graze over year after year, summer and winter, so that he was not (as has been misrepresented) kept highly fed, but the contrary—the purpose being to see the natural growth of the horns. And what has the experiment proved?—that the character and growth of the horns depends almost entirely on the natural disposition of the animal. Otherwise, how can it be accounted for that one in his wild and natural state shall have a splendid head, with all his rights, and another quite the contrary? If it is owing to either or both of the parents, there surely must have been as fine heads as the one I possess; but then, I ask, what has become of them? For my own part, I know not where to find one.

I will now give some particulars of the head and horns in my possession, with some remarks thereon.

Before the animal was one year old the horns began to appear—about the latter end of May. In the following April these were shed, when they were about nine inches long. A very short time afterwards others began to be developed; and in the latter end of April following these were also shed, though not both on the same day. These had brow, bay, and tray, with upright—altogether upwards of two feet in length. In his third year he had the same kind of antlers, with two points on top on one horn, and two and an offer on the other. In his fourth year antlers as before, with two points and an offer on each horn. In his fifth year, antlers the same, with three points on each top. In his sixth year, antlers as before, with four on each top. In his seventh year (when he was killed), antlers as before, though on one horn the points were not so perfect as in his sixth year. It will thus be seen this deer had seven on each horn, making together fourteen.

I do not think there is much difference in the points, &c., up to ten years of age, but the beam increases in size, antlers, &c., in length. After that age I believe the horns get shorter and wider at the spread.

In judging a stag's age, it must be borne in mind that, by the increase of the base of the horn or coronet, and projection of the burr, when the size of the beam, the greater distinctness of the superficial furrows, together with the length of the antlers and number of points, a stag's age may be nearly ascertained—but then only up to a certain period. The head and horns of the animal just spoken of were exhibited at the Bath and West of England Agricultural Show, held at Barnstaple in 1859.

It has been stated that the hind brings forth her calf in May or June, but as far as I have been able to ascertain she does not drop her calf until July or August; at all events, the one I had was not dropped until the latter end of August.

As my sole purpose in writing this article is to correct statements which have been hitherto made and published respecting the growth of the horns, with the antlers, and number of points, I have not thought proper to enter on the mode of hunting the red-deer, as practised in Somerset and Devon, and have, in addition, only to observe, if anyone doubts the statements I have advanced, let him procure some male calves, and rear them as I have done, and by close observation he will then see whether I am in error, and, if so, where. Surely there are plenty of persons in the world possessing the means, provided they have the will and inclination, to keep and study the red-deer, respecting which there yet remains a great deal to be learnt. There certainly is not a more noble creature existing than a seven or eight year old stag (with all his rights—which, by-the-bye, is not now to be seen), especially on his first being roused, and breaking covert, just after he has lost his velvet, which takes place early in September. Indeed, it is a sight which must be witnessed to be described; and the pursuit of such an animal is well worthy of Royalty, as it was wont to be in ancient times.

Since I commenced this article I have witnessed a most splendid chase of several hours, after which the stag was taken in a bedroom at Minehead; and I was somewhat surprised on viewing his head—having a brow and bay (no tray), with three points on top of one horn, and two on the other—to find his beam small and antlers short, while the horn was of a dark colour. Now, how can this be accounted for? I believe from the following:—A few years since I was informed that a number of red-deer (which I understood were foreign deer, though I know not where from) were procured and set free among the different herds of wild deer in Devon and Somerset. These stags (for I believe they were mostly, if not all, male deer) had shorter horns, with generally only a brow and bay, and of a dark colour. I once saw a pair of their horns; but they bore no comparison to those I had hitherto had under my inspection. Why or for what reason the animals were obtained and so mixed I know not. *Quære*, were these animals of a larger frame? If so, their horns were very inferior. Those above described derived their dark colour, I have not the least doubt, from the imported stock. This will make a vast difference in the horns and head of the future stags, and much further investigation will be required towards settling the question, so as to be able to judge of a stag's age by his horns; for in my opinion this cross will always continue to be more or less marked—just as various marks may be frequently seen in sheep and cattle, where the breed has been crossed. And, again, how is it that the red-deer of Scotland have so much finer heads than the English? Does it not tend to prove that it is in the natural disposition of the animal? Surely it cannot be said that it is owing to his keep, or pasturage, or age; for, as I have before stated, the number of antlers which a stag has in his second year continues throughout his growth of the horns, and the ones he is then deficient of he never regains; so that if he has his brow, bay, and tray, they will continue to be developed in the same manner, though there may be some slight variation in them, and possibly in each of them. If he has only his brow and bay, he never gets a tray, nor does he get a bay, if he has only had brow and tray in his second year. This I believe to be strictly correct, as far as my observations have been carried.

Having said thus much as regards a stag's head, horns, &c., I feel bound to bestow my humble meed of praise on the present pack of stag hounds now hunting in the counties of Somerset and Devon, and also to add that the greatest credit is due both to Babbage, the huntsman, and Arthur, the whip, for the command which they have over these hounds, and likewise for their manner of hunting them. Indeed it is a sight worth riding miles to witness; and in conclusion, I wish them health and strength, with plenty of deer and support for many years to come.

I certainly differ from some who fancy the red-deer must soon be exterminated, for I believe, if the landed proprietors in Devon and Somerset would unite and fence off certain portions of waste lands, together with sufficient quantities of woodlands and plantations where the deer may be harboured and rest quietly, and not disturbed by sheep-dogs or poachers, there may be always plenty of deer. The farmers also in these counties ought to consider, where hunting is practised, that it not only gives a stimulus for rearing and breeding good horses, but also, if I may be allowed the expression, will be the means of "bringing grist to the mill."

That the deer are not generally such close feeders as have been represented, I think, will appear from the small space of ground the one I had was kept in, though in their wild and free state they have a much larger space to roam over, and feed at their will.

RACE RULE IN AMERICA.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Spectator.)

New York, October 6, 1865.

On Monday last the people of Connecticut, voting upon a proposed amendment to their State Constitution, decided not to admit negroes to suffrage, in other words not to receive them as an integral part of the body politic. The majority in this little State against the amendment was 6368, every county but one voting in the negative. Yet in the general election of 1860, when the question was,—shall slavery be excluded from the Territories at the risk of secession, and perhaps of war, and with the certainty of the destruction of the great Democratic party Connecticut gave Mr. Lincoln a majority of nearly 14,000. In the general election of 1864, when the question was,—shall the Union be preserved with slavery by M'Clellan and the Democratic party, or shall slavery be extinguished and the Union preserved by Mr. Lincoln, at a cost of 2,000,000 dollars a day, and of yet more thousands of lives? Connecticut gave even a larger majority than before for Mr. Lincoln. (The figures are not just now within my reach.) And to this anti-slavery war this little State, out of a population of 460,000, sent 30,000 men. Yet although there are but between two thousand and three thousand adult male negroes within her borders, Connecticut now decides that they shall not be regarded as a part of what Mr. Bagshot, in his admirable essays on the British Constitution, calls "political people." Colorada, on the extreme west, has just done the same. It would seem that the statements of my letter upon the feeling toward the Negro in the North, and of the purpose of the bulk of even the anti-slavery people there in the war, which was published in the *Spectator* of August 20th, and which has since been made the subject of so much comment both at home and abroad, could hardly receive stronger confirmation than the result of this election, especially when it is compared with the facts which I have just above collated.

It is worth while to glance at the condition of the people who have pronounced this decision,—a decision which will affect the question under consideration throughout the country. There is probably not even in any part of England a community more purely English in blood than this New England commonwealth. It was settled in 1635 and 1636, by about 3000 English people, who came in a great measure from Essex county, and who called their new homes Hartford, New Haven, Windsor, Guildford, Milford, and Wethersfield. Of these 3000 Englishmen there were in 1790 about 235,000 descendants, with hardly any admixture of Irish or Germans, and since that period the admixture with a foreign stock has probably been less in this State than in any other in the Union, except perhaps New Hampshire. At that time the State was entirely occupied in small farms of from 50 to 400 acres, almost invariably owned by the men who tilled them, and since then the only material changes in this respect have been made by the introduction of manufactories upon mill-streams. Even then every township was divided into two districts, and in each district there was a public school, and by law there was a grammar school in each county town. Religion was a matter of even more lively public concern than education. In 1862, the last year of which the statistics are accessible to me, there were 162 towns in the State, and 1812 common schools, at which there were (out of a population of 460,000) 114,000 pupils. In that year there were only 48 commitments to the State Prison, and only 1500 minor commitments, of which number, in spite of the small proportion of emigrants in the State, 820 were of foreign birth. Yale College, which stands next to and rivals Harvard, among our higher universities, is in Connecticut. It may perhaps, therefore, with Mr. Roebuck's permission, be said that it is not a community composed of "the scum of the earth," or in the words of your correspondent in the *Spectator* of September 2, the *other* New England Yankee, of "the residents of our northern cities long connected by business with the South," which has declared its opinion that it is not well that the negro should be made an integral part of the nation. For that is all that has been declared. The negro in Connecticut and in Colorado has every other right that the law can give him in any free country, except that of suffrage. Why is this denied him by a people who were willing first to risk a great political convulsion to restrict the area of his enslavement, and afterward to bear gallantly their part in a stupendous war, of which his absolute and general freedom had become one great essential motive?

The answer to this question is to my mind plain, unmistakable. The reason is an instinctive confidence in race. The people of this country, the real people, the sons of the 9,000,000, exclusive of negroes, who formed its population in 1820, before the beginning of the great immigration hither of later years, have most of them a greater confidence in the capacities of their race than is felt by any other equally intelligent and instructed people in the world. For long-existing reasons, which it is not pleasant to recall, and which of late have multiplied and strengthened, and because of the confusion of the terms "English" and "British," they do not generally like to speak of themselves as of English race; but the word Anglo-Saxon is sweet to their ears, and often upon their lips. I have heard a man deny with some spirit that he had anything to do with England or the English, and have smiled at the pride with which in the next breath he asserted his Anglo-Saxonhood,—the fact being that in blood he, like millions of his countrymen, was as purely English as if his people had not moved from Essex or Kent since the days of the Heptarchy. People in Europe think that we worship the Constitution. They overrate our devotion to it, but they cannot overrate our confidence in what some of us begin now queerly to call the American race, meaning the Anglo-Saxon race as it has been developed in this country. No more could be said of this confidence than that it believes in the capacity of the race to absorb and entirely assimilate the vast immigration of the present generation. You think we are proud of being citizens of the United States, and so we are, but I believe that if the alternative could be, and were presented, of giving up either our citizenship or our Anglo-Saxonhood, we should, after a moment's reflection, choose the former. And rightly, for it is our Anglo-Saxonhood that has made our republic possible. Citizenship of the United States may, within five or six years, be in the possession of the most degraded peasant in Ireland or in Germany, and it may be lost by us or given up; but our inheritance in that power which subdued this country, organised this Government, and framed this society, is something which only you can share, and which cannot be lost or taken away. It is the consciousness of this birthright, and not, as some even among us loosely say, a prejudice against colour, an aversion to a black skin, that is at the bottom of the social and political rejection of the negro in this country. As I remarked before, the antipathy to the negro is not because he is black, or was a slave, or is ignorant and poor, but because he is a negro; and so far is he from being hated, as even the *Spectator will* call it, that this feeling is accompanied by pity, and a desire to treat the negro tenderly, and do him permanent good. This antipathy is not felt against the negro only, but against the Indian and the Chinaman. The difference is one of degree, and not of kind. It is felt most toward the negro because he is most remote from us in the scale of humanity. But I think that it exists in almost as great a degree against the Chinamen, although in their case it is not manifested so strongly or so generally, because there are so few of them that they excite no apprehensions, while the Indian is out of our sight, and is passing away. And it might just as truly be said that we have an antipathy to social contact with the Indian because he is red, or with the Chinaman because he is yellow, as to taunt us with a childish, unreasoning aversion to the colour of the negro. We shun all these people because we feel that they are lower races than we are, and we shrink from all intermingling with them, social or political, because we feel that that way ruin lies. Now, it so happens that of the race which is lowest and most removed from ours, there are the most by the hundredfold, by which increase in numbers the aversion is quickened and made more of an ever present active power than in the case of the Indian or the Chinaman. Many Spaniards and some Italians are darker in colour than most of the Chinamen we see, and yet they elicit none of that repugnance which is felt towards poor Johnny. The real feeling upon this subject was displayed to me in a most striking manner the other day, in the course of a discussion upon my own letter upon the negro in the North. It was a discussion all on our side, however, I listening and dropping in a word now and then by way of bait or lure, while my interlocutor, an editor of a well-known thorough-going negro-suffrage paper, held forth upon, first, the non-existence of any prejudice (it was before the Connecticut election), and next the artificiality of that which did exist. Having been led into a consideration of the feeling in regard to the Chinaman and the Indian, he talked on until he began at last to speak his genuine self, instead of his arguments against an opponent, and his "finally" was thus:—"Well, the fact is that I believe we've got to be just to these people that we have among us now; but there ought to be steps taken by Government, and I believe the people would sustain some such measure, to exclude all these inferior races hereafter, so that we may have no more of them." This struck me as a singular kind of testimony to the fact that there was no real antipathy to mingling with the lower races; of which antipathy again I remark there is little heard here except in regard to the negro, because the negro is at the same time the lowest race, and the only one whose numbers are so great as to excite our apprehension lest he should become a political power in the land. But Nevada, in which there are many Chinamen, who are not black, and who have never been slaves, excludes them rigidly from the ballot-box. Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, coarse-mouthed creature as he is, but honest, patriotic, and sagacious, saying in his message to the Legislature delivered three days ago, "I am convinced that the white and coloured people cannot live together socially and politically as equals," and recommending the setting apart of some portion of our territory for a nation of negro freedmen, is only giving voice to the feeling expressed by the ballots of the quiet, decorous, intelligent Connecticut farmers. He, lately a slaveholder, recommends the doing away with all the black code of oppression, even to the acceptance of negro testimony against white men, the giving of all stumbling-blocks in the late Slave State. What he asks, what the Connecticut men ask, is social and political separation. It is this that Colorado seeks, and this that Nevada enforces to the best of her ability against the Chinamen. What we dread is what we see before our eyes in Mexico and in the Central American Republics, where the mingling of a superior and an inferior race has only worked confusion, and brought down the superior without raising the inferior race, so that Mr. Cobden in his recently-published letter to the French gentleman in Switzerland (and he is pretty good authority, is he not, upon freedom and equality without distinction of caste?) says, "No humam being can restore Mexico to order, or confer on it the blessings of civilised progress. It requires the hand of God Himself to effect such a change in that degraded population of half-castes." Therefore it is, my inquiring Yankee brother ("Another Yankee"), that, whether rightfully or wrongfully, "the mingling of races" is "more detestable when both are free than when one is free and the other bond," in the eyes of most people here; because when the woman is bond *partus sequitur ventrem*, and the fruit of the intermingling does not become a part of the people, the political people, of the country. An eminent and certainly dispassionate thinker, has just spoken very decisively upon this subject. In the second chapter of Dr. Draper's "Future Civil Policy of America" is this passage:—

"It is not consistent with the prosperity of a nation to permit heterogeneous mixtures of races that are physiologically far apart. Their inferior product becomes a dead weight on the body politic. If Italy was for a thousand years after the extinction of the true Roman race a scene of anarchy, its hybrid inhabitants being unable to raise it from its degradation, how indescribably deplorable must the condition be where there has been a mortal adulteration with African blood?"

It may be said that here is an "American" author speaking with American prejudices. But, although they who think it of any literary significance whether a writer is born in the old Boston or the new, the old York or the new, which I do not, might well be glad to claim the author of the "Intellectual Development of Europe" as an "American," they cannot. Dr. Draper was born and bred near Liverpool, and educated at the University of London.

But if there is an antipathy of race, may not that antipathy be trusted to keep the races apart just as well when they have equal political rights as before? "Is it, then, compulsory, in America to marry an elector?" Such is the *reductio ad absurdum* put before me when I say that the negro at the ballot-box means the negro in Congress and the negro in the marriage-bed. This logical bugaboo may look very terrible to those who do not know what it is made of. It supposes that because the mass of people have an aversion for one kind of food, there may not be some whose stomachs or whose needs are strong enough to enable them to eat it. Opium is a soporific drug none the less because, as physicians will tell you, there are some people to whom strong green tea will not bring a more excited sleeplessness. It was but a day or two ago that a gentleman, a Northerner, who had seen much of the South, said to me upon this subject, "Give the negroes votes, and in a generation, when they got power, and some property, and a little elevation, the low political loafers down there will be marrying them for the sake of political power. The negro vote there would be just like the Irish vote here. The surest way to get it would be to marry a negress, and the vilest and most degraded would get it, or at least make this bid for it; and so we should soon be like Mexico." Like Mexico! like Mexico! That frightful warning is ever before our eyes. And that what we fear would come is confessed by that "other Yankee," who undertook to controvert my statements, and whose success I venture to say was much like that of the editor above mentioned. For he says, "There are thousands of white men who would marry octoroons, quadroons, and mulattoes who never could be induced to mate with a negress; and the same is true of white women." Never was truer word said. The "political loafers," the vile and the degraded, would make the beginning, and then would come in the "thousands;" and with four or five millions of negroes to begin on, in a generation or two we should have as political people in some parts of the country what Mr. Cobden calls "a degraded population of half-caste," which would require the hand of God Himself to elevate to civilisation. And even in religion we may say, in the words of the *Spectator* (May 7, 1864), "If the African *genius* is not to be Christianised, we shall get nothing but a parasitic Anglo-Saxon Christianity out of them,"—which sounds very much as if "*Suum cuique*" was still a creed in London.

THE CONDITION OF THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.

(From the Morning Post, November 23.)

The condition in which most of the colonial bishops were left by the decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in Bishop Colenso's appeal was one of such confusion and incertitude as to require the taking of some further step, either by the Imperial Legislature, or by the several Colonial Legislatures, or by the voluntary action of the bishops themselves. It was simply impossible for the machinery of the Church to keep in motion as long as there was any uncertainty as to the position of the bishops. A prelate would not want to know whether he were a prelate or no, for the ecclesiastical act of consecration made him that; but he would naturally desire to be sure before he acted whether he had a diocese or not. Similarly the laity would have a natural anxiety to be certain that their bishop, or the person claiming to be such, had a real jurisdiction over them. As long as these questions were undecided there could be no ecclesiastical progress. Churches could not be consecrated, ministers could not be ordained, confirmations could not be held as long as it was impossible to say whether the officiating bishop had a good and proper title to his see. In some instances they held money and land in trust for the Church; in others they were trustees *ex officio*; visitors *ex officio* of colleges or other institutions; and patrons *ex officio* of livings and charities. The judgment of the Privy Council, by throwing doubt upon the validity of letters patent in some cases, left nearly every bishop in doubt whether he might legally discharge any of these functions, which up to that time had been supposed to be indisputably identified with his office.

Nothing, however, has been done by the authorities at home to clear up difficulties. No parliamentary action has been taken; no memorandum for their guidance has gone to the bishops from the Colonial Office; and nothing directly helping the difficulty has been attempted by any of the Colonial Legislatures. The Bishop of Capetown has, we believe, accepted the judgment of the Privy Council as practically confirming what he had always maintained—the complete independence of the Church in South Africa. He will therefore simply proceed upon that hypothesis until interfered with. Other bishops, however, do not see their way quite so clearly, and are desirous of having some permanent external definition and recognition of their position, so that they may neither fail in their work for want of authority, nor seem to be acting with unnecessary or unbecoming independence of the civil power.

The bishops of New Zealand, headed by their metropolitan, the noble-hearted Selwyn, have been the first to move in the matter, and have adopted a petition to the Queen, requesting leave to surrender to her Majesty their letters patent, and to be allowed to rely in future upon the powers inherent in their office for perpetuating the succession of their order and for securing the due exercise of episcopal functions in the colony. In support of this petition, they adduce a number of considerations which we briefly summarise as follows:—The petitioners were consecrated bishops under letters patent from the Crown, there being at the time a local Legislature in New Zealand. But the Privy Council has decided that letters patent of the Crown have no legal effect where there is an independent Legislature—*ergo*, the letters patent of these bishops have no validity; the bishops cannot be unbishoped; they remain bishops still, with a bishop's authority, but with no territorial jurisdiction. To remedy this confused state of things, they have agreed, in conjunction with the clergy, and—which it is important to notice—the laity from all the dioceses of New Zealand, upon a constitution for associating together the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in New Zealand by voluntary compact for the ordering the affairs, the management of the property of the Church, and for the promotion of sound doctrine and discipline amongst the members. This Constitution has been recognised by an Act of the Colonial Legislature. Power has also been given to the bishop to transfer to trustees appointed by the general Synod established by the Constitution the different properties hitherto held by him for the benefit of various bishoprics, churches, colleges, &c. Atribunal has also been established for the determination of any questions arising in the administration of these trusts, in agreement with the decision of the Privy Council in the case of Long v. the Bishop of Cape Town. Provision is made for Church discipline, founded on a voluntary compact such as exists in all the unestablished communions at home and in the colonies. The bishops therefore pray that in future all questions arising within the Church in New Zealand be tried and decided according to the rules of the Synod as agreed to by the bishops, clergy, and laity; that on the petition of either party the Supreme Court of the colony may inquire into the regularity of the proceedings and the authority of tribunal, and on those grounds merely may annul or affirm the decision; that from any such decision of the Supreme Court of the colony an appeal shall lie to the Privy Council at home on the same grounds. In support of this the bishops urge that the principle of the civil equality of all religious bodies has been affirmed by a resolution passed by the House of Representatives in New Zealand. Finally, the bishops ask that all doubts as to their status, both ecclesiastical and temporal, may be removed:—1. By the acceptance of the surrender of their letters patent. 2. By declaring the Royal mandate under which the several consecrations took place to be only an authority for the act of consecration, and to carry no further consequences; and 3. By recognising the right of the bishops to fill up vacancies in their own order by the consecration of persons elected in conformity with the regulations of the general synod, without Royal mandate or letters patent.

Such is the first attempt of a colonial Church to grapple with the difficulties of its position resulting from the judgment of the Privy Council. It will be for the Government to give this petition a very calm and fair consideration.

FRANCE.

THE REDUCTION IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

(From Le Memorial Diplomatique, Paris, November 19.)

France is disarming. Will passions disarm in their turn? To tell the truth, no one any longer believes in the "ambitious projects so gratuitously attributed to the restorer of the Empire." Facts have triumphed over prejudices. The publicists over the Rhine alone, pondering on the journey of M. von. Bismark to Paris and Biarritz, the evacuation of the Papal States, and the gradual diminution of our troops in Mexico, see in the coincidence of these three facts presages of grave events, which are on the eve of taking place in Europe....

If the Emperor recalled his troops from Italy, and if Mexico were sending us our troops back little by little, this was not to restore those countries to the dignity of their own strength, but in order to have a compact army to hand; and the Emperor, after having reposed from the fatigues of power at Biarritz, had concerted his plan of attack on Europe.

Such were the fables which were circulated throughout Germany, and which sometimes found credit in the troubled and credulous imaginations of contiguous countries. Instead of this, passing from dreams to realities, we have now a disarmament, more complete than was to be expected, and such that its importance and value must be recognised. It is thus the French Government gives the lie to the ambitious projects attributed to her; by her speeches no less than by her acts she tells all: "The Empire is peace."

How could it be otherwise at a moment when Paris is about to become, for some time at least, the industrial capital of the world, the rendezvous of general civilisation? The disarmament of which France gives the example, and which, no doubt, will be followed by the other States of Europe, was the necessary preliminary to the year 1867. His Majesty Napoleon III. has wished that France, after having shown, by the exhibition of 1855, that the heavy burthens of the Crimean war had in no way diminished her power, should now come before Europe in the pacific and glorious contests of industry and progress with all the resources of her riches, and the prodigious impetus of her activity. He has shut the temple of war.

If this resolution has not, from the point of view of home policy, the same character of patriotic and national grandeur, it has at least the grand result of effecting a great saving in the finances, and of making the expenditure more in proportion to the receipts, without, however, injuring the constitution of the army, or rendering the transition from the peace footing to the war footing impossible. This reform, therefore, decisive as it is, in no way interferes with the security of France. Its double merit is that it establishes peace solidly by removing all distrust abroad, and that it shows at home how desirous the Emperor's Government is to give public opinion the just satisfaction it claims.

What did the Opposition ask for at the last debate of the Chamber? A saving of about thirty millions, and now we see an economy of twenty millions made at one blow in one office only!

(From L'Opinion Nationale—Paris: Liberal, November 19.)

A notable reduction is about to be effected in the army. This is an event about which it is important not to form a false or incorrect idea. By this the Emperor Napoleon indisputably gives an excellent example to Europe; but France ought not to take this as a pretext to lull herself into a dangerous indifference towards things occurring abroad, and we do not wish for people abroad to conclude by this that the Emperor Napoleon, only desiring repose, will give *carte blanche* to all the dynastic ambitions which are manifesting themselves with such energy on our continent.

The object of this reduction is not doubtful. The great thing—which diminishes in no way its political import—is saving, and this the Ministry declares in the most formal manner in their report to the Emperor.

The measure which has just been decided on will be carried out in accordance with a rule which the Minister terms absolute, by virtue of which the Government imposes on itself the duty *de tout necessite*:—1st. Not to put any trammel on the present facility of the transition from a peace to a war footing. 2nd. To keep in the depôts, in case of mobilisation, sufficient "elements of instruction" for recruits.

Moreover, Marshal Randon thinks that there will be no important saving to be made in our war material, which, however, is enormous.

The spirit of the new measure may therefore be characterised in a few words: We reduce our effective force; we take an initiate amongst peoples worthy of a noble nation like ours; but we do not disarm. And in fact, the *regime* of armed peace is more obligatory now than it has ever been since 1815. . . . The situation of Europe unfortunately renders this ruinous system, fatal to liberty and civilisation, necessary, because the most sacred rights, those of nationalities, are always subordinated to right divine, and are always violated and trampled under foot by autocratic governments.

The danger the balance of power in Europe is exposed to in our times cannot be overlooked. After having been created in 1648, by the treaty of Westphalia, in the interest of all nations, including those of Germany, it was modified in 1815 to our prejudice and that of the middle and small States of the German Confederation. They would like now, after having taken from us fifty years ago our northern frontier lines, to change them again, all for the benefit of Prussia, who is ready to absorb three-quarters of Germany—and in the face of such grave contingencies France may economise, but could and would not wish to disarm.

(From Il Diritto—Florence: Democratical, November 17.)

Throughout Europe everybody is talking of disarmament. . . . Russia for a long time has been announcing her wish to reduce her army; in Austria every day speedy reductions in the troops are announced, and lately a detailed explanation was given in what way the reduction would be effected; in France the question of disarmament has superseded all others. . . .

To hear all these voices crying out for disarmament, one would think that there no longer existed any causes for war. . . . Are we on the eve of seeing converted into a fact what hitherto was christened the Utopia of Bernardin Saint Pierre?

Unfortunately we are very far from any such thing, and now more than ever arguments may be found in support of the opinion that universal peace is a chimera.

The Eastern question gives continual and numerous signs that it will re-arise, and the recent events in Bucharest are a proof of this; Greece is far from giving proof of having found an arrangement which suits her; the Polish question is stilled, but not by any means buried; Austria, besides the continual danger hanging over her on account of Italy, is passing through the gravest home crisis to be met with in her history, and she is at the same time under the incubus of Prussia; all Germany is in an extraordinary ferment, and the results of the Danish war have raised so many and such questions that the whole state of Europe has been brought under discussion; Prussia has never had such need of all her forces, especially as she seems to wish, to carry out her designs, to employ force alone; England, besides the home crisis she is going through, and which is one of the gravest she has ever witnessed, is anything but tranquil, and has on her hands three insurrections, that of New Zealand, that in Bhootan, and that in Jamaica, and she is kept in fear by the Fenian movement, which is acquiring grave proportions in America; France, beside the Mexican question, the Roman question, and the Algerian question, which if not dangerous are still serious enough to make a great nation thoughtful, is in a special condition in Europe by which she is interested directly or indirectly in all the most important questions; Spain is in a morbid state which gives her no peace, and now she has declared war with Chili.

In short, there are dynastic questions, political questions, social questions, and humanitarian questions: there is the Eastern question, the Polish question, the Hungarian question, the German question, the Italian question, the Belgian question—all questions possible and impossible, so to speak, are on the *tapis*; and all more or less urgently demand a solution, and all are a danger more or less imminent of war. All Europe is like a mine, and a spark is only required to put the whole in a blaze.

And while this explosion may happen from one moment to another, and while the Powers who affect security fear this, they talk about nothing but disarmament.

It is true that hitherto no one has disarmed in earnest, and some have even increased their armies; but it is none the less true that disarmament is talked about and thought about seriously.

What credit do these rumours of disarmament deserve? Will they disarm as they say? We do not know; nor is this, moreover, what is important.

What is important, and what we wish to bring out in relief, is the rumour in itself. With or without foundation, this rumour has a significance, and a weighty significance of itself.

It is easy to show this. The state of Europe established in 1815 had no other foundation than the arbitrary will of the potentates, force; and a state of things founded on force could only be maintained by force. Force, in fact, was what held together that monstrous edifice formerly, and is what keeps together what still remains of it.

But force and violence consume those who employ them, until they render them incapable of existing any longer.

Such is now the state of Europe. The standing armies have so impoverished the European nations and increased their national debts that the nations can no longer maintain them; but then without these standing armies the old edifice would fall. It is necessary to extricate ourselves from this position at any cost, and the sooner the better. It is necessary to re-arrange the state of Europe, and give it its true balance. It is necessary, in short, that the right of nationalities should triumph—that popular right which alone can render that possible. This necessity is felt, but right divine struggles and resists, and people are afraid of touching any part of the edifice because they feel that, touched in one part, the whole would fall.

Nevertheless a time comes when necessity triumphs over resistance—a time comes when it is necessary to decide between bankruptcy and settling questions. The deficit increases and demands retrenchments at the peril of ruin, but real retrenchments cannot be made without reducing the army. Hence the rumours of disarmament.

Would disarmament be a real remedy? No: disarmament would only be a palliative; it would only suspend the question, and not settle it.

Real disarmament would not be possible until the question was settled—until the balance of power was established by the triumph of popular right.

There is a repugnance to settling the question, and a wish to defer it, but the rumours of disarmament, while they prove this, prove also that the time approaches when it will be necessary to take a resolution.

The axiom that economic questions settle political ones receives every day fresh confirmation. The balances of every nation cry, "Justice or bankruptcy."

This is the sense in which the rumours of disarmament are important, and we confine ourselves to drawing attention to this symptom.

Petroleum oil wells have been discovered in the parish of St. Joseph, Barbadoes, and arrangements are in progress for working them.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Heme's Patent Furnace.—The principal novelty of Heme's patent furnace essentially consists in introducing a great current of air on every side of the furnace, and also upon the iron itself. By this means a smaller grate is required, and a great saving of coal is effected. By these means, it is stated, the heat is more quickly raised, is kept up more uniformly, the process goes on more rapidly, the saving of coal is from 20 to 25 per cent., and a much greater yield of iron is afforded, whilst the puddler does five heats in the time it would otherwise take him to do three. These furnaces are now applied to the whole of the puddling and mill furnaces of the Eagle Coal and Iron Company, at West Bromwich.

Wood Shavings.—Wood shavings are now being extensively used for the manufacture of paper, and perhaps at no distant period rags may be very little in demand. To ascertain whether a given kind of paper does or does not contain wood, pour a few drops of aniline into a test-tube, and a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid, and apply heat by means of a spirit lamp. This done, a strip of the paper to be tested is dipped into the liquid, which is a sulphate of aniline, and immediately an orange tint will be perceived, which becomes intense in proportion to the wood contained in the paper.

Grass Cloth.—The China grass cloth, *Boehmeria nivea*, is a plant equally as susceptible of cultivation as the sugar-cane, and on similar principles increased readily by seeds and suckers. In rapidity and luxuriance of growth it vies with the rankest tropical weed, and will grow in any soil, but seems to thrive best in a moist climate. So rapid is the growth of this plant that, by careful observation, the colonial botanist of Jamaica found one of its shoots attain the height of 6¼ feet in fourteen days, and ultimately 8½ feet; but in good land it would exceed that by 2 feet, while in China and the East Indies, where it is highly cultivated, it now makes 8 feet, from which fibre 6 feet long is obtained. This is the plant from the fibre of which is fabricated the finest cloth in the world. It has also been ascertained to be not only the finest, but the strongest of every fibre submitted to test by the East India Company. This fibre is now beginning to be known in the market, and commands an exorbitant price; on the Continent especially attention has lately been much drawn to it.

A Novel Locomotive.—The Providence Steam Engine Company are building for the Erie Railway a new locomotive, with Dickerson's boiler, which is a novel piece of workmanship and arrangement. The engine-driver is placed forward of the boiler, directly over the spot where the smoke chimney of the engines now in use is placed. The fireman will retain his station behind the boiler. The boiler, being of an entirely different form from those in use at the present time, will enable the locomotive water-tank and coal-box to be in one continuous frame, so that there will be no tender. The cylinders will be twenty inches in diameter, with twenty-six inches stroke of piston. The valve motion and cut-off will be on a new plan. Great things are expected of this new arrangement.

Experiments on Fowls.—The results of M. Tscherinoff's experiments made upon fowls, with the view of determining the relations between the quantity of glycogen in the liver and the mode of feeding have been reported to the Academy of Sciences at Vienna. Hydrocarbon foods, abundantly consumed, greatly increased the quantity of glycogen, which was not the case of fatty or albumeniferous substances. Both grape and cane sugar, given as food exclusively, constantly produ

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Arche d'Alliance, schooner, 60 tons, Captain Dalnagne, from New Caledonia 1st February. Captain, agent.

Comerang (s.), 200 tons, Captain Tranent, from Moruya and Ulladulla. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Miss Carroll, and 10 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Boomerang (s.), 600 tons, Captain Chatfield, from Rockhampton 9th instant. Passengers—15 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Samson (s.), 200 tons, Captain Macfarlane, from Manning River 11th instant. Passengers—Messrs. M'Donald, Flett, Broad, M'Kanney, and 6 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Sarah and Mary, schooner, 220 tons, Captain R. Baker, from Melbourne, in ballast.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 13.

Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane.
Otago, for the South Sea Islands.
Yarra, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 14.

Anglo-Saxon, You Yangs (s.), Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne; Governor, for a whaling voyage; Cinderella, for Shanghai; Elizabeth, for Dunedin; Colonial Empire, for London; Lady Bowen (s.), for Brisbane; Mariposa, for Wanganui.

CLEARANCES.—FEBRUARY 13.

Mariposa, schooner, 164 tons, Captain Hurley, for Wanganui. Passenger—Mr. Cutler.

Additional passenger per Colonial Empire, for London—Mr. C. Apes.

Telegraph (s.), 500 tons, Captain Fitzsimmons, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. R. Buck, Mrs. Chard, Miss Newman, Mrs. Robinson, Rev. J. Sharp, Messrs. W. Fullerton, M. D. Gadsden, R. A. Hopkins, J. Munro, X. Walton, D. S. Simpson, E. Deighton, J. Ross, and 12 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Falcon, from Morpeth, with 400 bags maize, 20 bags barley, 8 bales tobacco, 9 pigs; Sarah, from Brisbane Water, with 350 baskets shells; Little Pet, Heatherbell, Nautilus, from Newcastle, with 500 tons coal; Coonanbara (s.), from Morpeth, with 55 bales wool, 250 bales hay, 7 trunks boots, 1 cases sealing, 200 sheep, 1 coop poultry, 10 pigs, 4 cases grapes, 10 bags oysters. Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 101 bales wool, 71 bales hay, 95 bags potatoes, 6 bags onions, 7 bags maize, 42 lengths cedar, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Leisure Hour, Sarah, for Brisbane Water; Samson (s.), for Manning River; Nautilus, Heatherbell, H. M. Warfield, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Arche d'Alliance, from New Caledonia: 6 tons corn, 16 cwt. wool, 2 cwt. cotton, Order.

EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 13.

Mariposa, for Wanganui: 130 tons coal, 5 chests tea, 1 case confectionery, S. A. Joseph; 5 casks currants, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 cask skins, 1 case drapery, 11 cases fruit, 1 package, Cutler; 114 bales hay, P. F. Hurley.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Cinderella, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR LONDON.—By the Colonial Empire, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR TAHITI.—By the Thomas Woodward, this day, at noon.

FOR WANGANUI.—By the Mariposa, this day, at noon.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Lady Bowen (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, AND KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—By the Alexandra (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR GLADSTONE AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Saxonia (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

FOR NELSON, AND THE SOUTHERN PORTS OF N. Z.—By the Tararua (s.), on Thursday, at 11 a.m.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—By the Harmon, on Thursday, at 6 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Friday, at 4.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE BOMBAY.

THE Royal Mail Steamship BOMBAY will be dispatched with the usual Mails on TUESDAY, 20th February. The times appointed for closing are—For Registered Letters, at 3.30 p.m. on MONDAY, 19th instant, with the exception of those addressed to the United Kingdom, which may be registered between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m. on the 20th. For ordinary Letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, 9.30 a.m. For ordinary Letters addressed to the United Kingdom, 11 a.m. For newspapers not addressed to the United Kingdom, 8 a.m. For newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, 10 a.m. All letters and newspapers posted in the iron receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m. on the 20th instant.

Late Letters addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles can be posted at the General Post Office, and at Moore's Wharf, up to 1 o'clock p.m. on the 20th instant. Such letters, however, will not be dispatched unless they bear an extra sixpenny stamp, as a late fee, in addition to the ordinary postage.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, 12th February, 1866.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards,—February 13: Alexandra (s.), 423 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne, Adelaide, and King George's Sound; Woodlark, brig, 251 tons, Captain Clemens, for Nelson via Newcastle; India, barque, 202 tons, Captain Young, for Melbourne; Yang Tsze, ship, 689 tons, Captain Kemball, for Shanghai; City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Moreton Bay.

The Comerang (s.) brings the following cargo:—300 bags potatoes, 40 bags oysters, 100 bags oats, 44 kegs butter, 30 hides, 4 bales leather, 12 cases eggs, and sundries.

The Boomerang (s.) left Rockhampton on the 9th instant, and arrived alongside the Company's Wharf, Sydney, at 9.30 p.m. on the 13th.

The Samson (s.) crossed the bar at 6 a.m. on the 11th, having been detained there ten days; entered Sydney Heads at 1 a.m. on the 13th. Experienced light N.E. winds throughout the passage. Her cargo consists of 387 bags maize, 12 bags wheat, 84 bags oats, 2 bags barley, 46 bags potatoes, 102 bags onions, 25 bags oysters, 16 coops poultry, 5 bales wool, 29 cases eggs, 14 hides, 2 kegs tobacco, 1 bag bacon, 1 bag cheese, and sundries. The schooners Jane, Fanny, Gorilla, and the ketch Rosamond, were lying at the bar ready for sea.

ST. PATRICK'S REGATTA.—The committee of the above met last evening at Messrs. Punch and M'Grath's, when the programme was made up, and a sub-committee elected to form the distances.

LAUNCH.—A new schooner, named the Prima Donna, was launched on the 12th instant, from the building yard of Mr. G. Thompson, Waterview Bay, Balmain. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length, 84 feet; beam, 19 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 3 inches, and is 130 tons builder's measurement. The builder, in designing this schooner, has given his attention to the production of a vessel of superior sailing qualities, combined with a large carrying capacity on a light draught of water.

Several of the most experienced officials connected with the master shipbuilder's staff at Chatham Dockyard have been dispatched from that establishment to superintend, on the part of the Admiralty, the construction of the fleet of iron steam transports now being built for the Government by various eminent iron shipbuilding firms in this country, the whole of the vessels being intended to be employed exclusively in the rapid transport of troops between England and India. Already considerable progress has been made in the construction of this new fleet of steamers, and some particulars respecting the vessels themselves it may not be without interest. It is intended to commence the service in about a year, by which period it is fully expected the fine large steamers with which it is to be carried on, in the first instance, will be completed and fit for sea, each of the vessels being already in frame in the dockyards of the various private firms to whom their construction has been intrusted by the joint arrangements of the Admiralty and the Hon. Council of India. These firms are Messrs. Laird, Brothers, Birkenhead; Messrs. Napier, Glasgow; the Thames Ironwork and Shipbuilding Company; Messrs. Wigram and Co., and Messrs. Palmer and Co., of Jarow, the respective vessels being named the Euphrates, Malabar, Serapis, Crocodile, and Jumna. These fine steamships, which are of the largest and most powerful class, are to cost nearly one million sterling. They will exactly resemble each other in every respect, each vessel being in fact, constructed from the same designs. Their principal dimensions are:—Length between the perpendiculars, 300 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 326 feet; extreme breadth, 49 feet; depth in hold, 32 feet 4 inches; burden in tons, 4173; mean draught of water, 20 feet; nominal horse-power of engines, 700; and indicated horse-power, 4200. With these engines it is fully anticipated that each vessel will be propelled at a mean speed of about 16 statute miles, or 14 knots, per hour. As they are intended to carry the enormous quantity of 1250 tons of coal each, they will be capable of steaming continuously at a high speed for from 16 to 21 days together. From the above particulars it will be seen that the new transports are to be 20 feet longer, 3 feet greater breadth of beam, of 700 tons greater tonnage, and a knot an hour faster than the now famous Himalaya, which has hitherto proved herself by far the finest existing steam-transport. From the extreme care with which the whole of the internal arrangements of the several ships have been planned by Captain Mends, C.B., the Admiralty Director of Transports, in conjunction with Mr. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, who has designed the vessels, it is anticipated that they will surpass the Himalaya in accommodation, ventilation, and other equally essential qualities of passenger steamships. This result will be greatly facilitated and the security of the ships largely increased by the adoption in them of the new system of double-bottom cellular construction, which has been carried out for the first time in our iron ships-of-war on the iron frigate Bellerophon, now being prepared for sea at Chatham. The circumstances connected with the designing of the iron transport fleet are somewhat unusual, and deserve more than a passing remark. On the announcement of the order for the construction of the frigates being received at the Admiralty, and the statement of the number of troops and officers to be carried, with other requirements sent in by the Transport Board, Mr. Reed, it is understood, suggested that the designs for, as well as the construction of the several ships should be entrusted to private firms, and this recommendation being acted on by the Admiralty and the Indian Government, several of the most eminent of the iron shipbuilding firms were invited to submit designs for the proposed ships, an official design being prepared in the interim by the Chief Constructor for the general information of the Admiralty and the India-office. Not one of the designs, however, sent in by the private firms from whom tenders were solicited was of that character which could induce the transport officers to recommend its adoption. The official design was then called for and approved. Before adopting it, however, the Lords of the Admiralty thought it desirable, under the circumstances, to subject the whole of the designs to the investigation of an independent committee. Accordingly Mr. L. Watts, C.B., late Chief Constructor of the Navy, was called upon to report on the speed and stability; Mr. W. Fairbairn, LL.D., of Manchester, on the structural features; and Captain Mends, C.B., on the general arrangements and accommodation. The results were that the official design was again pronounced the best, and it was accordingly adopted by both departments of the Government. Some idea of the capabilities of the new transports may be inferred from the fact that they will each afford ample accommodation for no less than 1250 officers, troops, women, and children, in addition to its complement of 200 officers and seamen employed in navigating the ship. Of the five ships which will comprise the squadron two will be employed in the service between England and Alexandria, and three between Suez and the Indian ports. From the exact resemblance of all the ships to each other, the change from vessel to vessel, at the Isthmus, will necessarily occasion the least possible inconvenience to the military passengers.—*Times*, November 7.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

February 12.—Pet, brig, 223 tons, Harless, from Lyttelton, N.Z.
February 13.—Grafton, steamer, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

February 12.—Vistula, schooner, Patten, for Port Napier, N.Z., with 190 tons coal.
February 12.—Coya, barque, Paige, for San Francisco, with 450 tons coal.
February 12.—Spec, brig, Sydenerff, for Otago, N.Z., with 3 3 tons coal.
February 12.—Jane, brig, Frodsham, for Adelaide, with 290 tons coal.
February 13.—Anne Melhuish, barque, Williams, for Auckland, N.Z., with 550 tons coal.
February 13.—Grafton, steamer, for Grafton.

COASTER INWARDS.

February 12.—Dora, from Lake Macquarie.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Feb. 13.	8·30 a.m.	S.	Strong, thick, and raining.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Moderate, and cloudy.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—FEBRUARY 12.

15 packages tea, J. Harpur and Co.
1 case drapery, Hilton Browne and Co.
15 tons iron, 22 packages hardware, J. Alger
2 cases clocks, 1 case plate, 1 package chinaware, Hardy, Bro hers
20 barrels currants, Harrison and Attwood
6 cases woollens, J. B. Tickle
3 casks lead, 2 casks zinc, M'Ilwraith and Co.
12 packages coachmaking materials, Williams and Co.
7 packages sashes, Broomfield and Whitaker
32,000 bushels wheat, 4 packages rosewood, 5 cases fish, 50 packages herrings, 5 bales canvas, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
16,000 feet timber, Jenkins
3 cases saddlery, H. C. Brookes
65 packages boots and shoes, J. Doby
61 casks sugar, Allan, Street, and Norton
1 cask soft soap, E. H. O'Neill
2 bales twine, 5 bales woolpacks, Towns and Co.
1 case provisions, Boyer and Co.
6 casks biscuits, 60 cases woollens, 72 packages merchandise, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
20 tons flour, J. Campbell and Co.
28 packages hardware, Capper and Son
1 case drapery, Jackson and Hurley
91 packages ironmongery, Russell and Co.
11 packages tobacco, 4 hogsheads spirits, W. Wolfen and Co.
14 bales sacks, Willis, Merry, and Co.
76 bags pepper, F. G. Lender and Co.
7 hogsheads brandy, 20 cases salmon, Smith, Fr thers, and Co.
8 cases perfumed spirits, J. Kohn and Co.
50 packages tea, 50 cases raisins, Meyerfeld and Co.
3 packages apothecaries' ware, Elliott, Brothers
3 cases books and stationery, S. C. Burt
6000 tons wheat, H. H. Beauchamp
1 case hardware, E. B. Cornish
1 case drugs, 15 packages oilstores, J. and F. Row
8 casks coffee, W. Wright
200 bushels malt, Saunders and Co.
7 cases paperhangings, W. Renny
2 tons coffee, W. Wright
20 packages clothing, G. Moore and Co.
97 packages drapery, clothing, &c., Prince, Ogg, and Co.
100 casks cement, W. Patten
300 cases beer, G Thornton
26 cases tobacco, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
300 casks cement, 81 packages soda crystals, 374 packages hardware, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
50 cases washing crystals, Daniell, King, and Co.
36 packages Chinese goods, Sum Kum Ti
12 casks coffee, 10 tons rice, S. A. Joseph
3 cases hats, Young, Lark, and Bennett
8 packages wire rope, J. Cuthbert.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 12.—Tycoon, from Foo Chow; Havilah (s.), from Launceston.
February 13.—Red Jacket, from Liverpool; Antelope, from Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

February 12.—Black Swan (s.), for Launceston.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

FEBRUARY 13.—9 a.m.

Tamworth ...	S.E. Cloudy, like rain.	
Windsor ...	E. Windy.	
Maitland ...	S., fresh. Cloudy.	
Newcastle ...	S.S.W. Cloudy, like rain.	Bar. 30· Ther. 73·
Sydney ...	S.S.W. Cloudy, light rain.	Bar. 30 088. Ther.
South Head ...	S. Thick and raining.	[68 S.
Penrith ...	Calm. Dull.	
Bathurst ...	Calm. Fine, very hot.	Bar. 27·942. Ther. 88·
Mudgee ...	W. Fine, very hot.	
Cassilis ...	Calm. Sultry.	
Dubbo ...	Calm. Very hot.	
Orange ...	E.N.E. Fine, very hot.	
Young ...	Calm. Dull, close.	
Forbes ...	Calm. Fine, very hot.	Ther. 108, in shade.
Wollongong ...	S., very strong. Cloudy.	
Kiama ...	S., strong. Raining.	
Goulburn ...	E., light. Like rain, close.	Bar. 28 028.
Braidwood ...	S.E. Cloudy.	[Ther. 76·
Araluen ...	S.E. Raining.	
Queanbeyan ...	E. Fine, dull.	
Cooma ...	S.E. Dull, like rain.	
Yass ...	S.E. Gloomy, showery.	
Gundagai ...	Calm. Dull.	
Tumut ...	W., light. Cloudy.	
Kiandra ...	N.W. Dull and showery.	
Albury ...	Calm. Fine, clear, warm.	Bar. 29·332. Ther.
Wagga Wagga ...	Calm. Showery.	[76·4.
Deniliquin ...	E. Fine, clear, cool.	Bar. 29·826. Ther. 70·
Hay ...	S.W. Fine and cool.	[Ther. 64·9.
Melbourne ...	S.E. Very fine and pleasant.	Bar. 30·176.
Queenscliff ...	S., moderate. Fine.	Bar. 30·25. Ther. 75·
Cape Schank ...	S., light. Cloudy, fine.	Bar. 29·92. Ther. 67·
Cape Otway ...	S. Fine, partly clouded.	Bar. 29·785. Ther. 64·
Portland ...	S., moderate. Very fine.	Bar. 30·250. Ther. 68·
Guichen Bay ...	S.S.W., light. Clear, fine.	Bar. 30·250. Ther. 63·

3 p.m.

Tamworth ...	S.E. Cloudy, like rain.
Murrurundi ...	N.W. Sultry, like a storm.
Singleton ...	E.N.E. Cloudy.
Windsor ...	S.E., moderate. Cloudy.
Maitland ...	S.E. Cloudy, like rain.
Newcastle ...	S.W. Fine.
Sydney ...	S. Cloudy.
South Head ...	S.E. Dull, cloudy.
Penrith ...	S.E. Dull, cloudy.
Bathurst ...	S.W. Cloudy, thunder storm approaching.
Mudgee ...	W. Fine, very hot.
Cassilis ...	E. Stormy.
Dubbo ...	Calm. Very hot, like storm.
Orange ...	S. Cloudy, sultry, very hot.
Young ...	N., strong. Fine, hot.
Forbes ...	Calm. Dull, close, like storm.
Wollongong ...	S., moderate. Cloudy.
Kiama ...	S., moderate.
Goulburn ...	Easterly. Slight shower this morning, overcast.
Braidwood ...	S.E. Dull, cloudy, cool.
Araluen ...	S.E. Dull, like rain.
Queanbeyan ...	N.E. Fine, cloudy.
Cooma ...	S., variable. Dull, cloudy, like rain.
Yass ...	S.E. Cloudy.
Gundagai ...	Calm. Fine.
Tumut ...	W., light. Fine.
Kiandra ...	N.W. Fine.
Albury ...	W.S.W. Fine.
Wagga Wagga ...	Calm. Very hot.
Deniliquin ...	S.E., light. Fine and clear.
Hay ...	S.W. Fine, cool.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1′ 38″ East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 53m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

FEBRUARY 12TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·947	78·6	76	E. by N.	0·99	0	0	0	10
P.M. 3	·805	83·1	60	N.E.&E.	2·25	20	1		
„ 9	·829	77·7	72	N.E.	2·25	24	2		8
Mean ...	29 860	79·8	69·3		1·53	15	1·0		9·0

Evaporation, 24 hours..... 0·347.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum..... 84·6	Sun—maximum.....	125·4
	Minimum..... 66·1	Grass—minimum.....	62·0
	Mean..... 77·1	Sea water.....	
	Range..... 15·0		

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

FEBRUARY 13TH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATION.	AT 9 A.M. Barometer.	Temp. shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	30·088	68·8	93	S.S.W.	1·00	10	84·6	69·6	0
SOUTH HEAD	30·181	67·7	93	S.	1·00	7	80·3	66·4	0·01
NEWCASTLE									
Lighthouse	30·173	70·5	91	S.	9·00	10	84·3	70·2	
ARMIDALE†									
BATHURST..	29·861	92·0	47	N.W.	1·00	8	*	83·0	
GOULBURN..	30·089	75·1	46	E.	1·00	10	101·2	65·1	
ALBURY	30·600	79·9	52	Calm.	0	0		60·6	
DENILIQUIN†									

* Accidentally broken by a heavy storm on Sunday.
† Line interrupted.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

1866. February		Sun. Rises.	Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
14	WEDNESDAY	5 38	6 51	7 24	7 48

MOON.—New, 15d. 8h. 18m. p.m.; Full, March 1d. 9h. 57m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866.

WE regret that our telegrams and newspaper paragraphs furnish deplorable evidence that bushranging has not ceased in this colony, and that if the daring and success of the marauders have somewhat decreased, their number appears to be constantly recruited. We cannot suppose that any radical change is effected in the disposition of the people by whom they have been heretofore encouraged and harboured. Experience has, however, shown that at least salutary fear has in some measure counterbalanced these evil dispositions, and that the bushrangers who were outlawed by proclamation soon found no house to shelter them and no scout to furnish them with intelligence. Thus in a few months they ceased to exist.

The opposition made to the law at the time of its passing, though feeble and undecided, nevertheless, we regret, included several of the present Ministry. We presume, therefore, it is in vain to appeal to them for its revival; and yet we believe it would be difficult to find any mischief which has resulted to honest men, or to doubt that it has contributed to the discouragement of rogues. It has done so particularly in those neighbourhoods where they established themselves as a distinct power, and successfully defied all the efforts of Government for their capture.

There are times when an adherence to the ordinary forms of British law are the sacrifice of its spirit—when society owes to itself for its own preservation the suspension of those forms, or at least in certain defined cases and in limited areas. We should wish at least for a power to be granted to Government to call into existence the provisions of that enactment by proclamation, so that if a necessity shall arise of which they become themselves convinced, they may not be destitute of power. With respect to the destruction of the bushrangers, indeed, the law would have justified in almost every instance the measures of the constables even before the late statute. But there is no doubt the passing of that law removed scruples from their minds, and deprived the abettors and supporters of the bushrangers of their fancied security. The effects, we understand, in those parts of the colony were electric. A number of shepherds who had been notorious for harbouring bushrangers, when they learned that fifteen years' imprisonment was the penalty, retreated from the district and threw up the game. It is supposed that they were before in actual conspiracy with these men and receiving a large portion of their nefarious gains, at the same time always preserving a sufficient distance from actual co-operation, and, as they believed, the risks of accessories. But when the law defined such conduct so as to bring them within its penal visitations, and they saw that every day and every hour they were intermixed with those men they were liable to its vengeance, those who were most compromised abandoned their homes and have not since been seen. It is easy to perceive how such risks must intimidate, and how the loss of such auxiliaries must embarrass the bushrangers. We believe it will be found, as we come to trace these new adventurers in crime, that they are connected with persons who have made "free selection" a cover for their iniquities, as well as with persons carrying on business in the towns and villages. Having really no means of subsistence, and being far from any active inspection, they can plot these highway robberies, these pillages of country stores, and hope, as such persons always are disposed to do, that they shall be too cunning for the police and too clever for the law. It is necessary that against these peculiar forms of danger society should aim itself, and that there should be no hesitation or mistake with respect to what will be the consequences of a course of crime. There are several forms of offence which it is easy for society to forget. The petty larceny rogues who throng all places of commerce are miserable wretches who injure as rats injure; but the mischief of this bushranging system is that it not only injures the persons pillaged, but fills all honest people with alarm; that it stops intercourse; that it impedes the action of trade, and that it spreads a sense of insecurity throughout a whole district. The aggregate loss of society by these men is not inconsiderable; but the evil is much more in the sense of danger they are continually exciting, and the indirect mischief they do. The Government ought to be prepared with some plan for the security of those districts most liable to these visitations without involving the country in the frightful cost we have encountered in the last four or five years. A constabulary drawn from distant parts of the country, and acting without concert with the inhabitants, will never be able to put down bushranging when it assumes the character which it lately presented, and when the robbers are not merely robbers, but live in a certain kind of society, and are sheltered by its depraved and unprincipled members. It is not at all improbable that the changes made in the police some few years ago, by which those who knew the population were transferred to places where everything was strange to them—and especially simultaneously with the adoption of the free selection law—greatly promoted and aggravated this form of crime. The subject should never be lost sight of by the Government. The experience we have had—the bad reputation we have acquired—the enormous losses we have suffered, should all be constantly in view to prevent indifference to the first manifestations of anything like crime.

While we cannot believe that any great moral revolution has been wrought in the minds of the people who favoured criminals two or three years ago, we hope at least that one delusion is at an end, and that it is no longer believed that their career is beneficial or even innocuous to the labouring classes. How such an idea could have ever gained currency must remain a mystery. But whatever might have been the source of the delusion, the sufferings which fell so largely upon many of the working classes and the struggling poor by these depredations ought by this time to have opened all eyes. How is it possible that men who make everything unsafe—that live a life of profligacy—that corrupt the neighbourhoods in which they move—that take from the labour of all without doing anything to recompense—can be anything but a pest and a mischief to all who work for their bread? We do not wish to see the people grow hard-hearted and inexorable towards those who are led by temptation into crime, and who show anything like signs of repentance; but we should wish to see every man join in pursuit of those who set out in a career of robbery and pillage, as against common enemies. They should have no moment's rest, but be resolutely and inexorably run down. If this feeling were known to exist, such men would quit a country no longer suited for their infamous profession.

IF there was any need for fresh persuasion on the subject, the recent visit of the COLONIAL SECRETARY to Maitland must have convinced him how much money has been lost from want of the adoption in past years of municipal institutions, and how much it is probable will be saved in time to come by the adoption of such institutions without further delay.

The High-street through West Maitland is also part of the main Northern Road. At one point, the river and the road are close together, the river having for years shown a tendency to encroach on the road. At last the encroachment became an actual fact, and part of the road has disappeared. The remainder is waiting for the next flood to follow its better half. Of course, the local residents, thoroughly trained by the nature of our centralised institutions into utter helplessness, never dreamed of taking any steps to prevent such a catastrophe during the years when a very slight expenditure would have done all that was required. Had there been a Corporation in West Maitland, and had the High-street been Corporation property, the few necessary piles would have been driven. But why should the people trouble themselves? It was not the custom of the country to do so. Everybody looked to the Government for everything, from a sign-post to a breakwater. And, moreover, the High-street was also the main road, and therefore it was the business of the Government to look after it. So the people have been contentedly watching the river eat into the main artery of their traffic, and at every fresh landslip have called out more lustily to the Government to see to the matter. The Government, of course, has done as usual. Surveys have been made, plans prepared, estimates sent in, money has been voted, but beyond blotting quires of official foolscap nothing whatever has been done; and if a heavy flood should come this autumn, it is almost certain that another great slice if not all the remaining part of the High-street will go to form alluvial soil somewhere lower down the river. To prevent this some works must be undertaken without further delay, but they will cost now hundreds of pounds, where, if the work had been taken in time, tens would have sufficed.

So, again, with the dam at Wallis Creek. The Government was persecuted to make this in order to supply water to East Maitland. But water supply is purely a local and municipal affair; and if there had been a municipality it would have taken the responsibility of this work upon itself, and perhaps adopted some other method of securing the object. The dam was made in direct opposition to the advice of the Chief Engineer for Railways, but to please the member for the district and those who set him in motion. Now that it is made it is found to be a nuisance, and the Government is asked to be at the expense of taking it away again. What would be the limit of the expenditure if the Government is to have to erect and destroy dams in order to enable any township that feels so disposed to experiment in hydraulic engineering?

The bridges afford another illustration. The growing commerce of the district called for an improvement on the primitive punts by which the watercourses are crossed, and a bridge over the Hunter above flood level was especially demanded. One bridge was all that was asked for, and all that under municipal action would have been constructed for the present. The country has been put to the expense of three—that which will probably concentrate the most traffic being left to the last. Little-minded people, who cannot appreciate the lofty and patriotic sentiments by which our public men are animated, point maliciously to the fact that the Pitnacree and Dunmore Bridges, to which the promptest attention has been paid, are in the direct line between the East Maitland Railway Station and the residence of a recent Minister for Works. But of course no respectable person will suppose that this is anything more than a fortunate coincidence. At the same time under municipal institutions it would not have happened, and the most populous part would have been accommodated first.

The court-houses also teach their moral. At the Paterson where there is comparatively a small population, there is a very commodious and architectural court-house. At East Maitland there is also a good building, but at West Maitland, where there is the larger population to be dealt with, there is only a small and incommodious building. Accordingly, the Government is petitioned to build a new one, at least equal to what has been furnished to less pretentious neighbourhoods, and then the old one can be sold for whatever it will fetch, which is sure to be vastly less than what it cost. We shall then have two court-houses within ten miles of each other, and a third about ten miles off. If every police district had to provide its own court-houses out of the proceeds of taxation on property, would such multiplied expenditure as this take place?

Under the present system of scramble the Maitland people are quite entitled to look after their own interests—to invite Ministers up to see their wants—to treat them to good dinners—to hint delicately that the right men have at last got into the right places, and to make a note of any Ministerial promises that may drop from the lips of their flattered and delighted guests. Only under such a dispensation the less accessible districts of the colony are likely to come off second best.

If all districts depended on themselves and not on the Government there could be no inequity. All would then be served alike. In the Hunter district there is as much energy and enterprise as in any part of the colony, and in the general race of emulation on the basis of self-reliance the residents in that district certainly would not bring up the rear. They would have nothing to fear from universal municipal action and a general casting off from dependence on Government, and in common with the rest of the country they would find municipal taxes far more to their interest than ad valorem duties imposed to make up for the extravagance of centralisation.

MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION.—PUBLIC WORKS.—The following is a form of petition to the Legislature to be proposed for adoption at a meeting of ratepayers in Balmain, to be held in the School of Arts, Balmain, to-morrow evening:—"The petition of the undersigned ratepayers and other inhabitants of the municipality of Balmain humbly showeth—1. That in the opinion of your petitioners the pecuniary embarrassment under which this colony has for some time laboured, and is still labouring, is mainly attributable to the system according to which the public works throughout the colony have hitherto been undertaken by the central Government, without requiring from the districts chiefly benefited thereby any direct contribution towards their cost. 2. That the tendency of this system is greatly to enhance the cost of all public works, and even to induce fictitious demands in localities where no real necessity exists for the same. 3. That it is unfair to your petitioners, and to all other residents within municipalities, that, while they have to pay by direct contribution at least one-half the cost of all their local wants, they are at the same time called upon to submit to increased taxation to provide funds for costly works in other districts of the colony, the inhabitants of which pay no such contribution. 4. That the pecuniary evil is not the only or principal evil growing out of this state of things. Your petitioners venture respectfully to suggest that, so long as the present mode of dealing with such works is maintained, questions which are in their nature purely local, and of little interest to the country at large, will continue to be imported into the Legislature, where they must greatly impede the free action of government in matters of the highest public concernment. 5. That in the opinion of your petitioners a remedy for the evils complained of is to be sought in the application through the whole colony of a municipal system under which the inhabitants of every district, aided in some degree from the public funds, shall undertake the construction and maintenance of all local works. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing into your favourable consideration, and apply such remedy in the premises as to your Honorable House may seem fit. And your petitioners will ever pray."

ST. MATTHEW'S, BOTANY.—A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in this Church, for the purpose of taking steps towards the completion of the internal furnishing of the church, and effecting sundry repairs which have been found necessary in consequence of the damp penetrating the weather side of the building. The incumbent, the Rev. E. M. Saliniers, presided. The Dean and Mr. Alexander Gordon were also present, and addressed the meeting. A committee was appointed, consisting of the churchwardens and others, for the purpose of collecting the necessary funds, and from the warm interest evinced in the matter by those present, there is little reason to doubt that the sum necessary will be soon raised. Other matters connected with the well-being and comfort of the congregation were also discussed, and entered into with considerable interest by the parishioners, and from the good feeling which prevailed, it was evident that the impression of the whole was very favourable.

THE LATE KING OF BELGIUM.—The flags at all the Consulate offices in the city were lowered to half-mast yesterday, out of respect to the late King of Belgium, the intelligence of whose death appeared in our summary of late European intelligence, published in our issue of yesterday; many of the ships in harbour also wore their colours at half-mast in respectful commemoration of the deceased monarch.

POST OFFICE BLUNDERING.—A number of despatches addressed to Archbishop Polding, at Rome, were deposited at the Sydney Post Office last month, to be transmitted by the mail steamer. The despatches being directed in Italian the last word on the envelope was "Roma." Instead, however, of their being sent by the overland mail, they were forwarded to Roma, a town in Queensland, about four hundred miles inland from Brisbane, whence they have been returned to be sent by the next mail to their proper destination. The fact of the despatches being stamped for transmission to Italy renders the blunder the less excusable.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The election of councillors for the several suburban municipalities took place yesterday. According to the provisions of the Municipalities Act, the ballot-boxes cannot be opened until to-day, when the state of the poll at each place will be declared.

DARLINGHURST AND SURRY HILLS LADIES' BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this association was held last night in the Wesleyan School-house, Botany-street. Mr. G. F. Wise was voted into the chair. The Chairman stated that letters had been received from Dr. Charles, the Revs. Dr. Lang, Rogers, A. Thomson, T. Hayden, T. Johnson, and S. Humphries, who regretted their inability to attend the meeting. The Rev. H. S. King was deputed to read the report. The income of the association for the year had been £55 11s. 10d. of which sum £43 10s. 5d. had been transmitted as a free contribution to the New South Wales Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. Ten Bibles had been sold. The report was adopted on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Steel, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Tucker, and a resolution, proposed by the Rev. J. N. Manning, and seconded by the Rev. H. S. King, appointing a committee, was also agreed to.

INDIA.—A lecture was delivered last evening, at St. James's schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, by the Rev. Samuel Percival, upon "India, its history, manners, customs, and mythology." There was a large attendance, the capacious schoolroom being quite full. The Rev. G. H. Moreton presided. The lecturer, who has been for some time past a missionary at Tanjore, in Southern India, gave in an easy conversational style the results of his own experience in this great country, under the several heads enumerated, conveying a very large amount of information respecting this important dependency of the British Crown, made all the more interesting by being interspersed with numerous amusing anecdotes of matters that had come under his own observation. A vote of thanks was most cordially given to the lecturer on his concluding; and a collection was subsequently made in aid of the funds for erecting the new church in Woolloomooloo.

LECTURE.—The sixth of a course of lectures in aid of the Sunday School and Library Fund, in connection with St. John's, Darlinghurst, was delivered in the schoolroom last night, by the Rev. T. Hayden, the incumbent of the parish.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

Tuesday evening.

The Escort leaves here to-morrow (Wednesday), with 151 oz. 10 dwts. 10 grs. gold.

ARALUEN.

Tuesday evening.

Two children (14 and 10 years old) named Atwell, were drowned in a water-hole, whilst bathing. The father of the unfortunate children is said to be a man of drunken habits, and is at present in the lock-up, charged with ill-using his daughter (now deceased). At the magisterial inquiry, a verdict of accidental death by drowning was given, but much blame attached to the parents.

On Monday the thermometer stood at 112. Raining to-day (Tuesday).

GUNDAGAI.

Tuesday evening.

The Criminal Sessions commenced yesterday. Frantz Brandt, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, was found guilty. William Shaw, for sheep-stealing, was found guilty. F. C. Shadforth, for obtaining money under false pretences, was found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Gundagai gaol; a point was reserved, and bail allowed pending decision. James Carroll, for cattle-stealing, was found guilty, and Edward and Thomas Carroll were acquitted. William Vogel, for sheep stealing and receiving, were acquitted.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 4 p.m.

The Governor opened Parliament at 2 o'clock. A large crowd at the Assembly at the call of the Protectionist leaders. They cheered the Governor and supporters of the Ministry, and hooted Opposition members.

The Governor's Speech expresses hope that by wise and considerate exercise of the powers both Houses respectively possess, Parliament will be able to legislate in accordance with the public will.

The Tariff sanctioned by the Assembly, last year, is to be immediately submitted. Endowments for main roads are to be increased. Colonial defences are to be proceeded with. A Mint is to be established in Melbourne.

The Land Act is considered to be working satisfactorily. Bills are to be introduced respecting vinacy, public health, Volunteer force, reform of the Legislative Council. Postal charge to be reduced to 2d. Common Schools Act to be amended.

The Council adjourned to Thursday on the motion of Mr. Sladen on the ground that the Address contained matters for very serious consideration.

The Assembly meets again at 4.30.

The Governor looked thin, worn, and anxious.

The mail steamer Ellora is expected in the Bay about 7.

Tuesday evening.

The Address in reply to the Governor's Speech was agreed to without a division. The financial statement will be presented on Tuesday next.

A fair amount of business has been done.

The market in breadstuffs is prostrate, owing to large quantities of Victorian wheat offering at low prices. Sales have been made at 7s. and under. Port Macdonnell wheat, 6s. 9d.; Adelaide town flour quoted at £21 per ton for Sydney. Maize easier. Late sales of oats, 4s. 7½d. to 5s.

Five vessels left Calcutta during the month with 7700 tons rice. Two were loading.

Six vessels left China, with tea, for Sydney, and two for Melbourne, one of which, the Tycoon, is off the Heads.

SAILED.—Blackbird (s.), for Sydney; Japan, for San Francisco; Java, for Maldon Island; South Australia, for Hokitika.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday evening, 7.30 p.m.

Another large lot of sheep has arrived from the country for transhipment to Western Australia.

The tender of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company for conveyance of mails to King George's Sound has been accepted at £945 per month.

News from Lake Hope speak of the natives still threatening hostilities, and of cattle being driven off, and parties having started in pursuit.

The weather has changed very cold, with a prospect of rain.

Rain in the North has caused great mortality amongst sheep.

A fresh discovery of copper ore has been made on Yorke's Peninsula.

Special services are to be held in the Churches to-morrow in consequence of the continued drought.

Business is very dull.

The mail has had no influence commercially.

Sale of wheat has realised 7s. 6d., but no buyers now at that price. Flour very dull.

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR AND COTTON.—We copy the following passages from notes of a visit to the Pimpama and Albert Districts by the special reporter of the *Daily Courier*:—On the Hotham Estate, the name by which the block possessed by the Messrs. Board is usually designated, two hundred acres have been cultivated, sixty of which are now under crop. More land is being cleared; and it is expected that next season a much greater breadth will be under cultivation. The land on the banks of the creek is generally very good, and will grow excellent sugar; but that on the rising grounds is perhaps better suited for the growth of cotton. There are, however, exceptions in regard to some of the more elevated ground, as is proved by a patch, some acres in extent, of beautiful cane on the ridge, near the residence of Mr. Richard Board. The cane on this estate consists of four varieties, namely, the Tahitian, Bourbon, Creol, and the Ribbon cane; but they are carefully kept apart from each other. The first planting, we are informed, took place in the end of September, the second in October, the third in November, and the last in December. At the time of our visit, fourteen days since, the last planted cane was about twenty inches above ground, and the first planted from four feet in the cane—six feet to the top of the leaf. The Bourbon variety appeared to be the most robust; and we were informed by Mr. G. Board that the Tahitian will be all the frost that they are likely to have in that district. The "Creol," a small cane with numerous stems, seems to be a prolific plant. Some juice had been tested, and the yield was 11 per cent. of saccharine matter. The canes are just so far apart each way as to admit of the passage of the one-horse plough to keep the ground clean; and where the canes have grown to the extent of four feet, the ground is nearly covered. This operates beneficially in two ways—1st, by keeping down the grass and weeds; and 2nd, by protecting the well-worked soil from the sun and wind. The sugar cane is planted on the richest soil; and on the same alluvial deposit we examined several acres of arrowroot of a very healthy character. The proprietors anticipate a good return from this root; and as the machinery for its manufacture is not expensive, and the steam power already in existence in the shape of a portable cane-engine, they believe that they will be able to turn it into a marketable article at a reasonable figure. The cotton grown on this estate, consisting of a good many acres, occupies a ridge of light quick soil, and looked very well. It was interesting to see this plant taking the place, on a large scale, of the ancient forest, inspiring us with hope that along with sugar it will before long become one of the valuable staples of our country. The plants were put in four feet by four, and four feet by three, were in last year's growth, and gave promise of an excellent crop. The trees were not so robust as many of those on the Albion Estate, but they gave equal promise of a large harvest. From communications received from the district since our visit, we are glad to learn that rain has fallen very generally, and that both sugar and cotton crops are both looking very fresh and beautiful.—*Guardian*, January 10.

STRANGERS' DOINGS.—The tracks of the two horses, which stuck up Mr. Cameron's store at Micalago were followed into Jugera, where they were lost. Clarke and companions, however, were at Manar on Tuesday last, and Clarke was supposed to be one of them. They were westward. It was supposed that they intended sticking the Goulburn mail; however, the outward mail that was stuck-up without them. One of the horses seized by Clarke and his companion in the late encounter with the Woodland, has been claimed by Mr. M'Donald, Warwick, Maneroo. The other horse and the saddles are still without owners.—*Braidwood Dispatch* January.

STRAHSON'S BARLEY.—A parcel of, this year's barley purchased of in Yass on Thursday last, at 12s. per bushel.—*Yass Courier*.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. R M. ISAACS.—DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

THE *Yass Courier* of 10th instant reports that at noon, the previous day, about one hundred persons assembled in the court-room to hear the official declaration of the result of the polling at the various polling-places on the previous day.

The returning-officer (Mr. J. S. Calvert) on taking the chair was loudly cheered. He thanked the electors for the good order that had prevailed during the proceedings on Thursday, and said it now only remained for him to declare the state of the poll, which was as follows:—

	For Mr. Isaacs.	For Mr. Ross.
Yass	221	90
Grabben Gullen	92	0
Limestone Creek	46	4
Gunning	47	67
	406	161

Majority for Mr. Isaacs, 245. (Cheers).

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Daniel Cameron Dalgleish to be Engineer Surveyor to the Steam Navigation Board, and an officer under the 5th clause of the Act 16 Victoria, No. 46, to assist the Board in carrying out the provisions of said Act, in room of Mr. Evans; Henry Quodling, Esq., to be Railway District Engineer on Contract No. 4 of the Great Western Railway; Mr. John J. Hunt to be battery-man at the Chief Office, Sydney (Electric Telegraph Branch of Public Works); Mr. William M'Ilrick to be Junior Operator at Penrith.

ACCEPTED TENDERS.—The undermentioned tenders have been accepted by the Government:—Great Southern Road, 1st District: Andrew Mason—Contract No. 1-66; George Leech—Contract No. 2-66. Great Southern Road, 2nd District, 1st Division: Michael Madden—Contract No. 4. Great Western Road, 1st District: Thomas West—Contract No. 1-66; T. Delany and R. Wall—Contract No. 2-66. Great Western Road, 2nd District: Philip Laracy—Contract No. 1-66. Aaron Loveridge—Foundations, New General Post Office.

SPIRIT MERCHANTS AND BREWERS.

RETURN of Spirit Merchants and Brewers, whose registrations for the year 1866 have been notified to the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, by the clerks of petty sessions, in accordance with the requirements of the Act 13 Victoria, No. 36:—

SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—Albury—James Thomas Fallon, T. H. Mate and Co. Adelong—Anthony Graham. Araluen—James O'Brien. Armidale—John M'Crossin, John Moore, Edward Allingham, John Trim. Balranald—Sparkes, Cramsie, and Co. Bathurst—James Fitzpatrick, Daniel Kinna, R. and W. Oakes, William Mears, A. Collins and Co., A. Tronier, Cohen and Co. Bega—William Prescott. Berrima—James Powell, Henry M. Spencer. Braidwood—Michael W. Kelly, Tweedie and Weston, G. and J. Rodd, Henry Jacobs. Bellinger River—John Manx. Bungendore—John M'Mahon. Bundarra—Abraham Solomon. Burrowa—Sheahan and Hancock. Casino—John Grime, James Stocks, James Eyles. Clarendon—Jos. M'Connell and Co. Coonamble—A. Willmott. Collector—John Armstrong. Deniliquin—R. D. Filson and Co., Mort and Watson. Euston—Aron and Gorstman. Glanmire—A. Collins and Co. Goulburn—P. Dignam and Co., Tennant and Nelson. Gundagai—S. Dain and Co., Jos. M'Connell and Co. Hartley (Little)—George Jarvis. Hay—Moss, Brothers, J. Harrison Pollard, George Williams and Co. Hembaicumbene—George Summers. Kempsey (West)—Crossman and Co. Kiama—William Budd, George L. Fuller, Joseph King. Murrurundi—Joseph Cohen. Murrumburrah—Murphy and Son. Muswellbrook—W. C. Thompson, Cohen Brothers, M. Campbell. Narrabri—A. Goldman. Newcastle.—D. T. Bishop and Co., John Broughton, William W. Rowe, Simon Simpson, R. and F. Tooth and Co., Wood Brothers and Co. Orange.—John Feisley, Nelson Brothers, Henry Curran, Dalton Brothers, Samuel A. Clarke. Parramatta.—James Gregg, James Williams, J. and W. Byrnes, Alexander Howison. Port Macquarie.—James Henry Young. Queanbeyan.—John J. Wright, Abraham Levy. Rocky River.—Charles Rose. Riversford—Eliza M'Cain. Singleton—Glass and Co., James Moore, Clements and Cleary. Sofala—Joseph Walford, Thomas O'Connor, James Fulton, John Cummins. Sydney—George Casper, Church, Brothers, D. Cooper and Co., Bergin, M'Encroe and Co., William Long, J. Grafton Ross, J. V. Lavers and Co., John Frazier and Co., Curcier and Adet, Edward N. Waller, John Hurst and Co., R. B. Corkhill and Co., J. Harpur and Co., Thomas Metcalfe, F. A. Blake and Co., Moss and Alt, A. Thompson and Co., A. Haydon and Co., Tucker and Co., Peate and Harcourt, Brown and Co., R. and F. Tooth and Co., Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co., George S. Leathes, S. Bennett and Co., John Campbell, James C. Peters, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co., Cooper, Nathan, and Co., Alexander Black, Jos. James Merring Fanning, Griffiths, and Co. Bligh, Harbottle, and Co. W. and Alfred Caporn, Thos. Farrell, Stewart and Co., Walford and Spark, Fesq and Birrell, R. Lamb and Co., J. B. North, George Stabler, Edward Chapman and Co. Tamworth—P. Jos. Coghlan, Cohen and Levy, William Cohen, Daniel Regan. Tumbarumba—H. and J. Littlewood. Tumut—Twohey and Murphy, Levy Mandelson, Watson and Turnbull. Wagga Wagga—George Forsyth. Walcha—Robert Livingstone. Jane Daniel. Wellington—Christopher Moore. Wentworth—Charles Young, Emile Geyer. Windsor—Robert Dick. Wollongong—William Hayles. Yass—David Davis, James C. Taylor and Co. Young—William Bigg, Cohen and Co., Watson, Brothers.

BREWERS.—Albury—Thomas Bullock. Armidale—Butler and Baker. Kiama—George Hunt. Parramatta—James E. Vallack. Sydney—Robert E. Springett, R. and F. Tooth and Co., Joseph Marshall. Tumut—Pierce Martin.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. MACKENZIE.—At Denham Court, near Liverpool, at 2 o'clock, Cattle.

MR. MARTYN.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Invoices of Drapery Tweeds, Hats, Matting, Perfumery, Albums, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Carts, Waggons, Buggies, Spring-carts, &c.

Mr. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 3 o'clock, Fruit.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At Lime-street Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Fat Pigs.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Guns and Sporting Materials, Earthenware, Glassware, &c.

MESSRS. POTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At the Stores of A. Thompson and Co., at 11 o'clock, Base's No. 3 Ale.

MR. DEAN.—At Mr. John Bayliss's Yard, Brickfield-hill, at half-past 2 o'clock, Iron, Timber, Wheelwrights' Materials, Bellows, Drays, Anvils, Springs, &c., &c.

MR. COHEN.—On the Premises, Market-street, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Beers, Carriage, Harness, Lease of the Premises, Office Fixtures.

MESSRS. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Iron Folding Chairs, Bedsteads, Guns, Rifles, Varnish, Lamps, Ash Oars, Vases, Wool-lashing, Brooms, Monuments, Paperhangings, Slates, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Watches, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF PRISONERS.—Further particulars of the escape of three prisoners from the Benalla lock-up are given in the *O. and M. Advertiser*:—Three of the four prisoners who left here on Wednesday, per escort en route to Pentridge, made a clever escape from the Benalla lock-up on Friday morning. Upon their arrival overnight they were all placed in one cell, and a guard on the outside until daylight, and when the sentry was relieved they were all safe; but just before 5, on the troopers' rising for stables, they discovered a large hole in the brick wall of the lock-up, and the prisoners gone. On further examination, one of the four prisoners, named Mulready, was found in the cell apparently asleep, and it was then ascertained that the means of exit had been made by wrenching off the iron handle of a water bucket, which was used as a jemmy, two slabs were taken down from the inner lining, and then the brick wall driven through, when they reached the yard of the station, which was quite open, and then departed unseen. They are all old convicts; one is Dawson, who was sentenced to three years on the roads for the robbery at the Temple Bar Hotel. The other two are Ryan and Brien, who were undergoing sentence for a robbery committed at Oxley. Two of the scoundrels have been since re-apprehended."

A STRANGE VISITOR TO A PRINTING OFFICE.—Saturday's *Braidwood Dispatch* says:—Last Wednesday afternoon, our printing-office was honoured by the presence of a strange and not over welcome visitor, in the person of a brown snake, measuring four feet one inch in length. He was first discovered about half an hour after the workmen had left for dinner, by one of the lads, who was about to lift a water bottle off a stool when he espied a snake curled up on a low shelf against the front window, just alongside one of the men's frames. The lad immediately raised the alarm, and the reptile was speedily killed. It is matter of astonishment how it got into such a place, for the office is entirely separated from the back premises where the firewood is kept. This is the second large snake found within a week in the town. One was killed last week measuring four feet six inches, in a dwelling-house in Ryrie-street. In this case the snake was found upon the hearth, curled up, and so much like a pan lid that the "guid wife" was just about to take it up for one when she discovered her mistake.

OUR FRUIT SEASON.—The few productions of the fruit kind offered for sale in town this season have been very inferior to what we have usually had. The peaches are, generally speaking, flavourless, and the grapes are very small, and have only partially ripened. We may, however, look forward to the apple gathering with some prospect of fine fruit, and in pretty good abundance.—*Yass Courier* of Saturday.

A HEAVY LOAD.—On Monday a heavily laden waggon for Mr. Mandelson arrived in town, drawn by ten horses. Its weight was 5 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. This would appear a great load for a simple waggon, but the superiority of the horses, and the good generalship of the driver, landed the goods safely in a reasonable time from Picton.—*Tumut Times*.

A decree of the King of Prussia has founded a second class of the Order of Louisa, to be conferred on women or young girls who may have distinguished themselves by their attention to the sick, or by striking acts of humanity and self-devotedness in time of war.

INTESTATE ESTATES.

A RETURN, made under the Acts of Council, 11 Victoria, No. 24, and 15th Victoria, No. 8, of all moneys received, disbursed, and paid into the Colonial Treasury, in respect of estates of deceased persons, entrusted to Mr. David Bruce Hutchinson, from the 1st day of July to the 31st day of December, 1865, inclusive:—

Michael Farrelly, Armidale: Paid, £5 2s 9d; to credit of estate, £2 14s 7d. Date of order to collect, August 24, 1865.

Cornelius Hall, Camden: Received, £9 10s 3d; paid, £1 3s 7d; to credit of estate, £8 6s 8d. Date of order to collect, September 8, 1865.

William Killeen, Bringagee: Received, £17 18s 8d; paid, £3 13s 11d; to credit of estate, £44 4s 9d. Date of order to collect, June 13, 1865.

E. R. Bowman, Sydney: Received, £48 2s 9d; paid, £22 12s 9d; to credit of estate, £75 10s. Date of order to collect, September 8, 1865.

H. D. H. Garvin, Wellington: Received, £145 6s 6d; paid, £145 6s 6d. Date of order to collect, June 5, 1865. All funds paid out.

James Stewart, Wee Waa: Received, £13 5s 1d; paid, £9 10s 2d; to credit of estate, £3 14s 11d. Date of order to collect, June 5, 1865.

Richard Goulice, Goonoo Goonoo: Received, £10 12s 10d; paid, £6 6s 2d; to credit of estate, £4 6s 8d. Date of order to collect, February 8, 1865.

E. Howell, Vaucluse, near Sydney: Paid, £12 2s 9d. Date of order to collect, May 9, 1862. All funds paid out.

Henry Fitzgerald: Received, £4 11s 7d; paid, 5s 3d; to credit of estate, £4 6s. 4d.

Richard Roper, Sydney: Paid, £3 13s 6d. Date of order to collect, April 24, 1865.

Edward Seaton, Cooramble: Received, £17 9s 6d; paid, £87 6s 9d; to credit of estate, £[illegible]06 9s 3d. Date of order to collect, February 21, 1866.

W. B. Dickson, Albury: Received, £168 19s 3d; paid, £6 4s 8d; to credit of estate, £215 16s 2d. Date of order to collect, March 11, 1864.

Josiah Hoyt, Grafton: Received, 3s 3d; to credit of estate, 3s 3d. Date of order to collect, July 1, 1862.

A man unknown, Millie, near Narrabri: Received, 11s; paid, 7d; to credit of estate, 10s 5d. Date of order to collect, September 8, 1865.

James Nun, Albury: Received, £9 2s 6d; paid, £1 7s 3d; to credit of estate, £7 15s 3d. Date of order to collect, September 8, 1865.

William Tremby, Braidwood: Paid, £439 8s 5d. Date of order to collect, July 8, 1864. All funds paid out.

James Dunn, Hartley: Received, £25 5s; paid, £6 17s; to credit of estate, £18 8s. Date of order to collect, June 30, 1865.

John Thompson, Clifton: Received, £3 10s; paid, 15s 6d; to credit of estate, £2 14s 6d. Date of order to collect, November 10, 1865.

Neil Walker, Grafton: Received, £5 17s 1d; paid, £67 17s 11d; to credit of estate, £23 6s 2d. Date of order to collect, November 9, 1864.

Robert Pilkington, Bamboloe: Received, £1 2s; paid, 14s 2d; to credit of estate, 7s 10d. Date of order to collect, May 1, 1865.

Thomas Dunn, Somerton: Received, £3 16s; paid, 17s 10d; to credit of estate, £2 18s 2d. Date of order to collect, February 8, 1865.

W. D. Leslie, Sydney: Received, £1 7s 6d; paid, 1s 5d; to credit of estate, £126 19s 1d. Date of order to collect, March 8, 1865.

W. O'Donnell, Albury: Received, £28 17s 6d; paid, £2 9s 1d; to credit of estate, £26 8s 5d. Date of order to collect, September 5, 1865.

A man unknown, Albury: Received, £1; paid, 13s; to credit of estate, 7s. Date of order to collect, September 9, 1865.

William Smedly, Braidwood: Received, £22; paid, 11s 6d; to credit of estate, £6 14s. Date of order to collect, May 8, 1865.

Henry Sparrow, Kiandra: Paid, £38 0s 2d. Date of order to collect, April 8, 1864. All funds paid out.

William Phillips, Currawong, near Goulburn: Received, £1; paid, 14s; to credit of estate, 6s. Date of order to collect, December 23, 1865.

Anice Renouf, Wagga Wagga: Received, £22 5s 2d; paid, £3 5s 4d to credit of estate, £19 19s 10d. Date of order to collect, August 21, 1865.

Henrietta Webb, Mangoline, near Uralla: Received, £4 2s 11d; paid, 16s 2d; to credit of estate, £3 6s 9d. Date of order to collect, August 21, 1865.

Charles Walker, Casino: Received, £27 15s; paid, £2 8s 3d; to credit of estate, £26 6s. Date of order to collect, March 6, 1865.

Timothy Tyrnon, Darling River: Received, £3 13s 8d; paid, 17s 2d; to credit of estate, £2 16s 6d. Date of order to collect, August 10, 1865.

William Kelly, Tabulam: Received, £6 13s; paid, £1 2s 9d; to credit of estate, £5 10s 3d. Date of order to collect, July 13, 1865.

Charles Clift, Adelong: Received, £15 17s; paid, £8 1s 2d; to credit of estate, £7 15s 10d. Date of order to collect, May 17, 1865.

J. M. Downing, Grabben Gullen: Received, £99; paid, £7 19s 6d; to credit of estate, £91 0s 6d. Date of order to collect, September 18, 1865.

Griffith Jones, Parramatta: Received, £27 8s 9d; paid, £4 10s 2d; to credit of estate, £22 18s 7d. Date of order to collect, September 16, 1865.

Richard Barnard, Araluen: Received, £43; paid, £10 9s 1d; to credit of estate, £26 10s 11d. Date of order to collect, August 21, 1865.

H. D. Alton, Campbelltown: Received, £62 18s 4d; paid, £17 14s 6d; to credit of estate, £45 3s 10d. Date of order to collect, October 17, 1865.

Owen Maynine, Dubbo: Received, £2; paid, 15s; to credit of estate, £1 5s. Date of order to collect, October 17, 1865.

William Brackell, Collarindabri: Received, £16; paid, £6 4s; to credit of estate, £3 16s. Date of order to collect, August 17, 1865.

Augustus Steckler, Macleay River: Received, £17 5s 11d; paid, £7 6s 5d; to credit of estate, £9 19s 6d. Date of order to collect, September 8, 1865.

George Hudson, Bogan River: Received, £22 12s 4d; paid, £4 0s 8d; to credit of estate, £18 11s 8d. Date of order to collect, August 17, 1865.

Alexander Christoson, Rylstone: Received, £16 18s 6d; paid, £1 10s 5d; to credit of estate, £15 8s 1d. Date of order to collect, November 29, 1865.

Brown, Nelson, New Zealand: Received, £2 17s 1d; paid, 16s 10d; to credit of estate, £2 0s 5d. Date of order to collect, December 9, 1865.

John Halliday, Yass: Received, £7 7s 6d; paid, £6 2s 11d; to credit of estate, £1 4s 7d. Date of order to collect, November 24, 1865.

W. H. Ferguson, Coolringdon: Received, £10 9s 1d; paid, £1 9s 1d; to credit of estate, £9. Date of order to collect, November 18, 1865.

Robert Wright, Woolway: Received, £19 4s 6d; paid, £1 16s 10d; to credit of estate, £17 7s 8d. Date of order to collect, November 18, 1865.

James Hayward, Murrurundi: Received, £30 1s; paid, £2 7s 7d; to credit of estate, £27 13s 5d. Date of order to collect, December 7, 1865.

William Smith, Wagga Wagga: Received, £35 12s; paid £2 16s 8d; to credit of estate, £32 15s 4d. Date of order to collect, November 4, 1865.

James Keogh, Young: Received, £20; paid, £4 7s 3d; to credit of estate, £15 12s 9d. Date of order to collect, 1st December, 1865.

Henry Johnstone, Beaudesert: Received, £12 17s 6d; paid, £9 16s 9d; to credit of estate, £3 0s. 9d. Date of order to collect, August 21, 1865.

Thomas Byrnes or Burns, Burrawong: Received, £80; paid, £5 4s 6d; to credit of estate, £74 15s 6d. Date of order to collect, September 21, 1865.

A man unknown, Walgett: Received, £1 15s; paid, 15s 3d; to credit of estate, 19s 9d. Date of order to collect, December 23, 1865.

Frederick Feinauer, Gundagai: Received, £29 11s 7d; paid, £3 7s 1d; to credit of estate, £27 4s 6d. Date of order to collect, November 29, 1865.

Andrew Wood, Paroo River: Received, £13 7s 6d; paid, £3 1s 11d; to credit of estate, £10 5s 2d. Date of order to collect, September 11, 1865.

H. F. Fitz, Darling River: Received, £10 10s; paid, £1 14s; to credit of estate, £8 16s. Date of order to collect, September 11, 1865.

Annie Wood, Forbes: Received, £80 2s 6d; paid, £6 18s 4d; to credit of estate, £73 4s 2d. Date of order to collect, August 21, 1865.

Charles H. Thomas, Bourke: Paid, £4 0s 10d; to credit of estate, £7 4s 7d. Date of order to collect, October 4, 1864.

R. H. Mills, Albury: Paid, £3 3s 11d; to credit of estate, £9 6s 8d. Date of order to collect, October 12, 1864.

Richard Smithers, Muswellbrook: Paid, £4 11s 6d. Date of order to collect, November 23, 1864. All funds paid out.

Jong, Wellington: Paid, £5 19s 6d. Date of order to collect, December 2, 1864. All funds paid out.

James Cavanagh, Bourke: Paid, £1 19s 10d. Date of order to collect, November 19, 1864. All funds paid out.

John W. Stuart, Armidale: Paid, £10 14s. 6d. Date of order to collect, October 19, 1864. All funds paid out.

Samuel Jarvis, Jerry's Plains: Paid, £71 12s. 6d.; to credit of estate, £18 8s. Date of order to collect, September 6, 1864.

John or Jehoida Barber, Goulburn: Paid, £29 14s. Date of order to collect, February 14, 1865. All funds paid out.

James Parsons, Penrith: Paid, £8 11s. 7d.; to credit of estate, £92 7s. 2d. Date of order to collect, August 31, 1864.

Henry Kersey, Singleton: Paid, £12 1s. 6d.; to credit of estate, £1 5s. 11d. Date of order to collect, April 13, 1865.

John E. Brooks, Sydney: Paid, £14 12s. 3d. Date of order to collect, April 3, 1865. All funds paid out.

Fritz Schaller, Tumberumba: Paid, £36 19s. 11d.; to credit of estate, £9 6s. 11d. Date of order to collect, April 1, 1865.

Sir F. H. Pottinger, Forbes: Paid, £45 8s. 2d.; to credit of estate, £24 7s. 6d. Date of order to collect, April 12, 1865.

William O'Hare, Warialdia: Paid, £3 12s. 6d.; to credit of estate, £1 12s. 9d. Date of order to collect, May 1, 1865.

John Thomas, Goulburn: Paid, £18; to credit of estate, £161 13s. Date of order to collect, July 28, 1865.

William Brewster, Gosford: Paid, £13 19s. 6d. Date of order to collect, June 12, 1865. All funds paid out.

Daniel Murphy, Wollombi: Paid, £22 15s. 2d. Date of order to collect, March 21, 1864. All funds paid out.

Edward Ivill, Bungee: Paid, £72 12s. 8d.; to credit of estate, £241 2s 5d. Date of order to collect, March 4, 1864.

Total: Received, £1260 0s. 10d.; paid, £1397 7s.; to credit of estates, £2634 5s. 4d.

A MATCH FOR THE BOSTON LAWYER.—Rufus Choate, the great Boston lawyer, in an important assault and battery case at sea, had Dick Barton, chief mate of the clipper ship Challenge, on the stand, and badgered him so for about an hour that Dick got his salt water up, and hauled by the wind to bring a keen Boston lawyer under his batteries. At the beginning of his testimony Dick said that the night was as "dark as the devil, and raining like seven bells." Suddenly Mr. Choate asked him "Was there a moon that night?" "Yes, sir." "Ah, yes! a moon—." "Yes, a full moon." "Did you see it?" "Not a mite." "Then how do you know that there was a moon?" "The *Nautical Almanack* said so, and I'll believe that sooner than any lawyer in the world." "What was the principal luminary that night, sir?" "Binnacle-lamp aboard the Challenge." "Ah, you are growing sharp, Mr. Barton." "What the blazes have you been grinding me this hour for—to make me dull?" "Be civil, sir. And now tell me what latitude and longitude you crossed the Equator in?" "Sho'—you're jokin'." "No, sir. I am in earnest, and I desire you to answer me." "I shan't." "Ah, you refuse, do you?" "Yes, I can't." "Indeed! You are chief mate of a clipper ship, and unable to answer so simple a question?" "Yes, 'tis the simplest question I ever had asked me. Why, I thought every fool of a lawyer knew that there ain't no latitude at the Equator." That shot floored Rufus.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE COURT.—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

BEFORE Messrs. Holroyd, Gibbons, Langley, N. Stewart, and H. Byrnes. John O'Brien, apprehended by constable Tierney, under a warrant, was brought by him before the Court, charged with escaping from the Campbelltown lock-up on the 12th October, 1860, being then under sentence of six years for highway robbery. He was remanded to the Campbelltown Court.—In a case under the Masters and Servants Act, Fullagar v. Beckett, defendant, stating his willingness to return to the service of his master, and conduct himself properly, was cautioned and discharged.—Robert Yondin Grift, known as Long Bob, was charged by Samuel Purnell with assaulting and beating him. The assault complained of occurred during the performance of "Vertelli" in the park, where complainant was employed in attending to the burning tar barrel. The complainant was standing near the fire at the time, and was struck on the head by a pole thrown by defendant. He received a severe wound on the head, and had since been attended by Dr. Brown. According to his statement, which was supported by evidence, he gave no provocation to defendant; but it appeared that defendant had been annoyed during the evening by some of the bystanders, and he stated that complainant was one of them. The Bench fined defendant in the sum of 20s. and 6s. 8d. costs.—In the case, David M'Kenny against William M'Cullough, for detaining a pony, the respondent was directed to deliver up the same within forty-eight hours, upon payment to him of the amount due him for the stabling and agistment. It appeared that the pony had been placed in his care by a third party, who the respondent imagined was the owner, and who it now appeared had travelled down the country in complainant's company. Complainant had left the pony at Fitzsimmons' Inn at Blacktown, while he went on to Sydney. Defendant inquired of the Bench what he was to do if the man who left the pony with him came in the meantime and demanded it. The chairman informed him that he was protested by this order of the Bench.

THURSDAY, 8TH.—Before Messrs. Langley, N. Stewart and H. Byrnes.—Eliza Brown, aged 16, was found guilty of stealing articles of wearing apparel, and preferring to be dealt with at once, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Sydney gaol.

SATURDAY, 10TH.—Before Messrs. Holroyd and Stewart.—William Foster, convicted of indecent language, was fined £5; or, in default, two months in gaol.

MONDAY, 12TH.—Before Messrs. H. Byrnes, Langley, and N. Stewart.—Dennis Sullivan, an inmate of the Government Benevolent Asylum, Lower George-street, was brought up on remand charged with violently assaulting and inflicting bodily injury upon Mortimer Dillon, another inmate of the same institution. The assault occurred in the wash-house, where defendant, Dillon, and two other men were. It appeared that Dillon complained of prisoner's throwing water upon him; prisoner said he did not, to which Dillon replied he was a liar, whereupon the prisoner took up in both hands a large stick, produced, and gave him a violent blow upon the side of the head, knocking him down insensible. According to the medical evidence, there was still danger of inflammation of the brain, which in the man's debilitated state would probably prove fatal. He was still suffering from the effects of concussion of the brain. Prisoner was committed for trial at the next General Sessions.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Several numerously attended meetings of electors have been held since the nomination, which have been addressed by Messrs. Bowden and Golledge and their friends and supporters; and by Messrs. H. Taylor, Sparkes, and Trott, and their equally enthusiastic adherents. The other candidates have not convened any meetings. Altogether, more excitement attends this than any previous municipal election.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—On Thursday and Friday evenings the inmates of the Asylum were treated to a repetition of the entertainment kindly afforded them by a number of amateurs on a previous occasion. The concerts were attended by a numerous company of visitors, and passed off very successfully.

THE WANTS AND GRIEVANCES OF NEWCASTLE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The other day we had a flying visit from the Colonial Secretary, the Minister for Works, and other two or three big folks from Sydney, the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours being of the number.

What were the people of Newcastle about to let such a golden opportunity pass of representing their local wants, which have from time to time been so prominently brought under their notice?

Admitting that the hour was early, if the necessary steps had been taken, a convenient time could have been fixed for a deputation appointed by the citizens to wait on the Ministers and point out to them our many requirements. But what do we find is actually the case? One of the most remarkable proceedings that has ever taken place, and one, I believe, unprecedented. The Minister for Works issues a few circulars to some half-dozen private gentlemen, stating it was the intention of himself and Mr. Parkes to pay a visit to Newcastle on the 8th instant, for the purpose of inspecting the public works, and that they would be happy to meet them and other leading citizens, to point out the local requirements. When I say private gentlemen, I do not mean parties out of business (two of them were storekeepers), but men who, with the exception of one or two, take little or no interest in public matters; and perhaps no better criterion of the fact could be found than the little interest they appear to take in the matter.

The Minister, when he issued those circulars, must certainly have been most seriously misinformed as to who were our leading public men, or he issued them under the impression that some movement would be taken by them to call the citizens together for the purpose of devising some means of receiving our distinguished visitors in a proper and becoming manner, worthy of the town, and of representing by a deputation appointed at the meeting by the citizens our various local requirements; but no active steps were taken—the few privileged gentlemen who had received circulars formed themselves into a deputation, and, headed by Mr. Hannell, our member, waited upon the Ministers, and spent two or three hours with them conversing on the various matters of local interest, the full particulars of which your special reporter furnished you. Now, this may appear all very well; it may be said our member and the few privileged gentlemen did their best to point out our local wants, but the question naturally arises, is the city to be represented by a faction? Are the citizens to have no voice in matters of the most vital importance to themselves? Are our public men to be shut out altogether. Why ignore the Mayor—a gentleman who is closely connected with our shipping interest and the interest of the town? Why did he not get a circular? Surely the Minister for Works must have known we had a Mayor and a Municipal body. Could the oversight have been purposely, or was there any undue influence used by interested parties to prevent the Mayor taking any active part in the affair? This is the second time the Mayor has been ignored; the hospital affair was not of such moment as the present important crisis; but it would seem a greater insult could not be offered to the town than for the head of the civic body to be overlooked in this manner.

Surely when the public interest required it, our representative, Mr. Hannell, and Mr. Ward (the Mayor), could have afforded to drop their private differences, and, like Mr. Martin and Mr. Parkes, have united their interests for the public good, more especially as an occasion like the present may not occur again for years! There cannot be a doubt our interests in this instance have been sadly and shamefully neglected; the opportunity has gone, and we are left to do the best we can. And who is to blame? No doubt the one will try and put it on the shoulders of the other; but yet the fact stands as full in the face. Our interest is neglected, our local wants not properly pointed out at a time when opportunity offered, because, as it would seem, one individual is desirous to take all the honour and credit to himself, instead of taking the advice and assistance of the citizens as a body. How long will they continue to be gulled in this manner? Surely this transaction will open their eyes to the true state of things.

If our representative had our interest so much at heart (?) as he tells us when opportunity offers, why did he not take some active measures to call the public together, knowing it was a case that concerned everyone having any interest in the prosperity and welfare of Newcastle. Mayor, citizens, and people were all ignored, and the Ministers have come and gone—the fact scarcely known to one-half of them. How different is the case in Maitland, Morpeth, and Singleton. At each of these places public meetings have been called for the purpose of forming deputations to meet the

Department of Public Works.
Sydney, 13th February, 1866.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Great Northern Road, 1st District, 2nd Division:—	
Contract 4-66, Singleton to Falbrook Bridge.	
Contract 5-66, Falbrook Bridge to Chain of Ponds.	
Contract 7-66, from Walsh's Hill to top of Grasstree Hill.	
Contract 8-66, between Black Hills to Muswellbrook Bridge.	
Great Southern Road, 3rd District:—	
Contract 6-66, North Base of Yass Gap, Northwards.	
Contract 7-66, Sidling between 2nd and 3rd Culverts, South of Barber's Creek.	
Contract 8-66, Jones' Creek Bridge to Ryan's Culvert.	
Great Western Road, 4th District:—	
Contract 2-66, Budge's Flat to Welwood Gate.	
Contract 4-66, Taylor's Inn to Roache's.	
Contract 5-66, Roache's to Oates's Inn.	
Moulder's Creek Bridge.	
Mudgee Road, North Division:	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 20th February.
Contract 1-66, Dead Horse Camp.	
Contract 2-56, Kangaroo Flat.	
Contract 4-66, North of Round Swamp.	
Clyde Road:—	
Contract 2-66, Metalling, Rixon's Fall Diversion.	
Contract 3-66, Metalling, Stockyard Hill Diversion.	
Repairs to Queanbeyan Bridge.	
Approach to Elgin-street Railway Station, West Maitland.	
Great Western Road, 3rd District:—	
Contract 6 66, Broughton's Water Holes to River Cox.	
Contract 7-66, River Cox to Honeysuckle Flat.	
Contract 8-66, Honeysuckle Flat to Diamond Swamp.	
Contract 9-66, Diamond Swamp to Brown's Hill, West.	
Contract 10-66, Brown's Hill to Bathurst.	
Great Southern Road, 1st District:—	
Contract 3-66, Near Railway, crossing at 19th milestone, towards Liverpool.	
Great Western Road, 2nd District:—	
Contract 2-66, Emu Ferry to Railway Crossing.	
Contract 3-66, Railway Crossing to end of Blue Metal.	
Contract 4-66, end of Blue Metal to Springwood Bar.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 27th February.
Contract 5-66, Springwood Bar to 51st Milepost.	
Contract 6-66, 51st Milepost to Weatherboard Bar.	
Contract 7-66, Weatherboard Bar to Shepherd's Bar.	
Approaches, Gundagai Bridge.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 6th March.
Bridge at Umeralla.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 13th March.

JAMES BYRNES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
24th January, 1866.

PAYMENT FOR CONDITIONAL PURCHASES MADE IN 1862.—Holders of Conditional Purchases, made during the year 1862, are reminded that the balance of the purchase money, or the renewal of the interest thereon, for the current year (1866), is payable on or before 31st March next.

In order to prevent confusion and unnecessary trouble, purchasers, when making remittances, are specially requested to state the district, date, and area of selection; and, in cases where transfers of selections have been made, the name of the original selector must be given in addition.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

TO THE BALD!—CARANGARA BLACK OXIDE OF COPPER POMADE.—The wonderful property of this preparation for strengthening and restoring the hair, even in cases of total baldness, has now been proved beyond all doubt. Prepared by the sole agent, E. H. O'NEILL, Druggist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney. Caution! beware of spurious imitations. The genuine will have his signature on each label.

J. C. NORTON having reopened the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Baxter as chemist and druggist with a new and complete Stock of the purest DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PATENT MEDICINES, hopes, by unremitting attention, to secure the patronage of the Sydney public. Prescriptions accurately dispensed at any hour of the night.

Medical Hall, 646, George-street, near Liverpool-street.

PERFUMED SOAPS.—We beg most respectfully to inform our numerous customers and the public generally, that we have commenced to manufacture Perfumed Soaps, and can offer an article the quality of which is unsurpassed, at a price far below that which is imported. Price 1s per packet, or 4s the half-dozen packets. A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists, &c., 534, George-st., Sydney.

REDUCED IN PRICE.—Homœopathic tincture cases, containing 24 remedies 2 drs. each, 15s.

All homœopathic prescriptions considerably reduced in price at LARMER'S Homœopathic Dispensary, near the Bank of New South Wales.

A fresh shipment from Turner and Co.'s, Homœopathic Chemists, London, expected daily.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, RHEUMATISM, SPASMS, &c.—Caution!!—CHLORODYNE.—In Chancery.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See TIMES, July 13th, 1864.—Eminent Hospital Physicians of London state that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, which is extensively used in hospitals at home and abroad, and is affirmed by medical testimony, which accompanies each bottle, to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, spasms, rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep—relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body—without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite.

Beware of spurious.—The only genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the wrapper. Sold in bottles at 2s 9d and 4s 6d.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

Agent.—SYDNEY: Messrs. M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

DR. J. C. AYER'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES have been COUNTERFEITED, and are being distributed throughout the colony, by unprincipled dealers, as genuine.

The undersigned informs the public that

AYER'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

and

AYER'S CATHARTIC SUGAR COATED PILLS,

are expressly prepared for Australia, in a peculiar manner, to withstand the effects of a long sea voyage and the various changes of climate.

The outside wrapper bears the name of

HENRI J. HART, MELBOURNE,

General Agent for Australia.

The COMPOUND EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA, and CHERRY PECTORAL are sealed with RED WAX, and the name of Ayer impressed thereon, and the SUGAR COATED PILLS are in GLASS BOTTLES, not in wooden boxes.

The public are therefore respectfully solicited to carefully inspect the wrappers and bottles before purchasing, and to reject as spurious all that are not as above described.

S. HEBBLEWHITE, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Debility, Emaciation, Consumption.—All suffering from the first two, and threatened with the last disease, should avail themselves of these Pills—they expel the morbid cause of disease and restore again health and vigour. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all chemists and druggists.

SULPHURIC ACID.—The undersigned having completed their extensive works for the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid or Oil of Vitriol, are now able to supply consumers with any quantity. They guarantee it to be free from all impurities, and to be equal in quality and strength to the best English acid.

Price, in parcels of one ton, 3d. per lb.
Ditto ditto five tons, 2½d. ditto.

ELLIOTT BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

HONEY.—Splendid sample, 4½d. in small lots. J. SIMMONDS, Produce Agent, 104, Sussex-street.

TO INVALIDS.—DAVENPORT'S TONIC SYRUP.—This syrup is a compound containing various elements requisite for a healthy sustenance of the body, and is found particularly serviceable in cases of debility arising from residence in warm climates, long sickness, or excessive fatigue. Strumous disease or scrofula is rapidly subdued by its influence. In all cases of debility, emaciation, indigestion, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, and lassitude, it is speedily efficacious. By the continuance of its administration for a few weeks, the most deteriorated constitution may be wholly restored to health.

Prepared by John T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London, from a prescription of Dr. J. Collis Browne's; and sold wholesale by his agents in Sydney, Messrs. WORMS and CO., and retail by all chemists.

INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—This celebrated Powder instantly destroys mosquitoes, fleas, and insects of every description, and is particularly serviceable in the destruction of vermin in fowls during incubation. Sold only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

FLOOR CLOTHS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have just imported several cases of

FLOOR CLOTHS
in PRIZE DESIGNS.

These can be cut (without join) to fit Rooms, Lobbies, or Halls of any dimension, up to 24 and 66 feet

Bordered FLOOR CLOTHS to match, 2-4, 5-8, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 wide.

The above are WARRANTED WELL SEASONED, and include the MARBLES, ROMAN TILE, BYZANTINE and ALHAMBRA patterns, now so much used by the European nobility.

DENMARK HOUSE. DENMARK HOUSE.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

Most important and extensive SALE of valuable DRAPERY, by order of the trustees,
THIS DAY, and DURING THE WEEK.
No reserve. Every article must be sold.
LIST FOR THIS WEEK:

35,000 yards dress stuff, consisting of French merinos delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, alpacas, mohairs, plaids, reps, tweeds, &c., to be cleared at half price
2900 yards Horrock's lengcloth, at 9½d, cheap at 1s
1475 ditto plain derry, soiled, 5½d, worth 9d
2974 pairs French stays at 1s 11d, usual price 4s 9d
1763 children's mantles, all at 1s 9d
3574 ladies' mantles and shawls to be cleared out at any price
976 steel skirts to be sold at 1s 11d, cheap at 5s
574 wincey ditto, 4s 9d, worth 9s
1149 hats and caps, all at 1s
274 pairs men's drill trousers, at 2s 11d, cheap at 7s
1400 men's white shirts, 2s 6d, spotted, worth 5s 6d

To be sold for cash only.
J. WALTER HANCOCK,
Denmark House,
Opposite Police Court,
514, George-street.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 235, Pitt-street.—
3000 yards good glacé silks, 1s 11½d; worth 3s 6d.
8500 ditto rich glacé checks, 2s 11d; worth 4s 9d
2650 ditto coloured silk velvets, 2s 11d; worth 8s 6d
1600 ditto persians, 6½d. Sarsnets, 12½d; worth 2s
5000 ditto French delaines, 12½d; worth 1s 6d
4600 ditto French merinos, 2s 6d; worth 3s 6d
3000 ditto wide width prints, 7½d; worth 10½d
2650 ditto plain and check gingham, 8½d; worth 11½d
5225 pieces nursery diapers, 12 squares, 4s 9d; worth 7s 6d
1650 pieces Hamburg damask cloths, 2s 11d to 12s 6d
2640 pieces book muslin, 12 yards, 3s 11d; worth 7s 6d
1525 yards felt carpet, 1½ yard wide, 2s 11d; worth 3s 9d
2675 ditto best French kid gloves, 12½d; worth 3s 6d
1225 yards French bonnet ribbons, 12½d; worth 2s
2670 ladies' head dresses, 1s 11d; reduced from 7s 6d
1220 boys' straw hats and caps, 12½d
2675 boys' French caps, 1s 11d; worth 4s 6d
2560 ladies' straw hats, 1s 11d; worth 3s 6d
1265 pairs ladies' French stays, plenty bone, 2s 11d
2561 articles—ladies' and children's underclothing.

JOHN WETHERILL, late Walter Long.

THE NEW SHOW ROOMS,
at Messrs. PERRY, BROTHERS,
will be OPENED in about 3 weeks.

The SALE CONTINUED TILL THAT TIME.

The public are already aware that on the occasion of the TERRIBLE FIRE IN KING-STREET, the walls adjoining PERRY, BROTHERS' premises fell in, TOTALLY DEMOLISHING these portions hitherto devoted to MILLINERY and UNDERCLOTHING. Messrs. PERRY, BROTHERS, have now the pleasure to state that their new SHOW ROOMS will be complete in about three weeks, being more than

DOUBLE THE ORIGINAL SIZE,

and far more commodious in every respect.

THE NEW MILLINERY ROOM, and also THE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING ROOM will be elegantly fitted up on a large scale, quite distinct and secluded, so that ladies will have no interruption.

By ships just arrived, Messrs. PERRY, BROTHERS, fortunately will be in receipt of several thousand pounds worth of goods suited to the present season, amongst which are—

CASES of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING
INFANTS' HOODS, CLOAKS, and WRAPPERS.
And FANCY GOODS for millinery room, such as FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNET and HAT ORNAMENTS
BLOND LACES, TULLES, and many SPECIALITIES,
all selected to their order by their buyer in the ENGLISH and FOREIGN MARKETS.

It may be here stated that, in addition to REGULAR SHIPMENTS, they are in receipt of NOVELTIES BY EVERY MAIL.

The MANTLE and SILK ROOM will be altogether remodelled, as also the DRESS and other departments.

Messrs. Perry, Brothers, possessing CAPITAL, and all the appliances of trade, are determined that nothing shall be left undone on their parts to make the ESTABLISHMENT at once ATTRACTIVE and CONVENIENT, being always supplied with well assorted New Stock, at the same time of the very best value.

Messrs. Perry, Brothers, take this opportunity to sincerely thank their numerous friends and customers for the unexampled patronage they have favoured them with during the Sale of Damaged Stock, and in this their uncomfortable and trying time.

P., B., have had most satisfactory proof that it is unnecessary to trouble with columns of advertisements and long lists of ground down prices, but plain unvarnished truth in few words is always understood and appreciated.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE will be continued, and the FIVE PER CENT. off all cash purchases allowed until the NEW SHOW ROOMS are completed.

92 and 94, King-street.

SELLING OF. SELLING OF. SELLING OF.
BERLIN BAZAAR, 366, George-street.

In consequence of the expiration of lease of the above premises, the undersigned has resolved to sell off the whole of his well-assorted stock of Berlin Wool Work, Comb, Brush and Steel Ware, Crystal and General Fancy Goods, at fabulous low prices. As the undersigned intends retiring from the retail business altogether, purchasers will have the whole of his extensive stock to select from, for this is not one of those frequent "sham" selling off sales resorted to by shopkeepers to move off old and unsaleable goods, but a "bona fide" clearing-out of the entire stock of fashionable and really good articles.

Note the Address—Berlin Bazaar, 366, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street.

Wholesale and country buyers will find this an excellent chance to replenish stock at London cost.

W. LEIPOLD.

NEW MILLINERY,
UNDERCLOTHING,
BABY LINEN, &c.
Mrs. WAY, 263, Pitt-street.

BATHS, Water Tanks, Patent Water-closets. Water laid on. ROBINSON, Plumber, 150, Phillip-street.

WALKING-STICKS, Black Thorn.—A large variety, from 1s upwards, at Lemaire's, opposite Markets.

WRITING DESKS, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Picnic Companions. Lemaire's Bazaar.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made of the best materials.

Horsehair
Wool
Fibre
Flax.

MATTRESSES cleaned by steam.
W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.—Mr. JOHN HILL begs to announce to his friends, the trade, and public in general, that the whole of the salvage goods from the late fire in King-street, having been disposed of and removed from his premises in Woolloomooloo, he has now ample space for the display of the remainder of his large stock of superior sound furniture of every description,

Comprising—
Drawing-room suites, in walnut and rosewood
Loo, card, and sofa tables, ditto
Occasional, chess, and fancy tables
Davenports, whatnots, in walnut and rosewood
Buhl and marquetry inlaid cabinets, &c.
Dining-room suites, Spanish mahogany, covered in real morocco
Dining tables, telescope
Spanish mahogany and cedar loo tables
Bookcases, chiffoniers, and sideboards
Dinner waggons, butlers' trays, &c.
Superior bagatelle boards, and tables, complete
Superior colonial-made bedsteads
Ditto ditto wardrobes
Towel horses and toilet glasses
Bedroom and dining-room cane-seated chairs
Folding chairs of all descriptions, and a large quantity of furniture in frame, &c.

The whole of which he is prepared to offer for SALE at cost prices in order to effect a speedy clearance, having determined to relinquish the furniture business entirely.

Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, February 13th.

GLASS SHADES IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES, Mrs. WILLIAM READING, IMPORTER, 90, and 92, MARKET-STREET, SYDNEY.

GLASS SHADES! Glass Shades! cheapest in Sydney. F. LARTER, 92, South Head Road.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THIEVES.—The undersigned has just landed a large selection of Taunton's celebrated Fire-proof Iron SAFES, with patent inviolable locks and drill-proof doors, insuring perfect safety for the deposit of cash, deeds, or account books. Price from £7 upwards.

FREDERIC LASSETTER, 421, George-street.

SINGER AND CO.'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—The superiority of these sewing machines over all others is universally acknowledged. They are the MOST SIMPLE, the BEST, the CHEAPEST, and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all sewing machines. They FELL, HEM, BIND, BRAID, GATHER, TUCK, QUILT, and, in short, will do a GREATER VARIETY of WORK than the sewing machines of any other manufacturer. They make the TIGHT LOCK-STITCH alike on both sides of the fabric, and one which is impossible to ravel. Will sew seams of any desired curve or angle, and the length of the stitch can be changed in an instant, so as to make four stitches or forty stitches to the inch, or even finer if desired, and any number between these extremes. The INSTRUCTION ROOMS, which are fitted up in the MOST RECHERCHE style, are apart from the salesroom, and the LEARNER FREE FROM PUBLIC INTRUSION. The public are invited to call and see them at work at our show rooms, 307, George-street.

STANFORD and CO., 307, George-street.

FOR SALE, Singer's Leather SEWING MACHINE, nearly new, a bargain. 365, Castlereagh-st. South.

CLEANLINESS.—A Stove most Brilliantly Polished in two minutes, for less than One Farthing.

W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered BLACK LEAD, a new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted, and is a preservative of furniture from the injurious effects of the common articles now in use, as it creates no dust, and requires comparatively no labour.

Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d, 2d, 4d, and 1s.

The advantages of this excellent chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quality required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block.) 12, Soho-square, London. Wholesale Agents, Sydney, M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane.

YEASTRINE, BLACKING, and SOAP POWDER. All who use Harper Twelvetrees' GLYCERINE and SOAP POWDER, Government BLACKING, and "YEASTRINE," are delighted with them. The demand is enormous, and constantly increasing. Wholesale by E. and W. PAUL, Sydney; and by Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

CONFECTIONERY of every description, including medicated lozenges, refined liquorice, jujubes, jams, jellies, marmalade, &c., manufactured by steam-power, by J. CHILLINGWORTH and CO. (J. C. formerly senior partner of the firm of Smith and Co., Fell-street, London, and of the firm of Chillingworth, Smith, and Co., Messina), 116 and 117, Holborn Hill, London, E. C., successors to G. Moore and Co., Manufacturing and Export Confectioners, Importers and Exporters of Foreign Wines and Spirits. Established 1750. London bankers: Messrs. Robarts and Co.

TEETOTALLERS.—Pineapple Cider, 1s 9d per gallon 6s 6d per dozen, 9d per bottle.

R. LAMB and CO., 147, Pitt-street.

ANALYTICAL CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I have examined a sample of cider prepared by Mr. R. Lamb, of Pitt-street, and have to report that it does not contain any alcohol.

(Signed) CHAS. WATT, analytical chemist.

JOSEPH WEARNE, AUSTRALIAN Flour-mills, PARRAMATTA, and CHIPPENDALE Mills, corner of Abercrombie and Cleveland streets, SYDNEY.—Superfine silk-dressed Flour; fine and seconds Flour; Wheat Meal, Pollard, Bran, and CORN FLOUR, of the best quality, and at the lowest current rates.

Orders by post promptly attended to.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT, ex Marmion, now landing. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, Golden Gate, ex Marmion, for SALE. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, DUFFIELD'S. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, MAGAREY'S. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, GILES and SMITH'S. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

ADELAIDE WHEAT. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

DAMAGED WHEAT for SALE, SMITH'S Produce Stores, 185, Parramatta-street.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

WATER-TANK, made of best galvanized iron. James A. Brown, 320, Pitt-street South.

BLACK OIL for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

NEGROHEAD, M'Cormick's celebrated (888) brand HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street.

SEED POTATOES.—Seed Potatoes, on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., wholesale and retail Seedsmen.

SEED WHEAT, Seed Oats, Seed Barley, on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen.

SEEDS of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail. HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Stores, 239, Pitt-street.

HOP'S and Lucerne Seed for SALE, cheap. H. R. REID, Stores, Clarence-street, opposite Wynyard-sq.

NOW LANDING, 100 cases Crown Brewery Pale Ale. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE, at the following rates:—

For 20 tons or over, £13 per ton
10 tons or over, £13 5s. per ton
5 tons or over, £13 10s. per ton
Less than 5 tons, £14 per ton.

Apply at Farrelly's Wharf, or to SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., 322, George-street, Sydney.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

MUNTZ METAL and NAILS, various sizes. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

NOW LANDING, REGISTER STOVES, plain and ground frents
Half-register stoves, all sizes
Sash weights, 4½ to 36 lbs.
E. C. WEEKES and CO., 398, George-street.

NOW LANDING, LEAMINGTON EXHIBITION KITCHENERS, with one and two ovens. These kitcheners burn any fuel, and are warranted to cure smoky chimneys. E. C. WEEKES and CO., 398, George-street.

NOW LANDING, STOCKHOLM TAR, Stockholm Pitch, amber rosin, red lead, white lead, oils and paints.

E. C. WEEKES and CO., 398, George-street.

LENT. LENT. LENT.—
Fresh and pickled salmon
Lobsters
Fresh and pickled herrings
Red herrings
Kippered herrings
Kippered salmon
Salmon cutlets
Sardines, ¼ and ½
Herrings à la sardines
Mackerel, in sauce
Lampreys, in oil and sauce
Codfish
Ling-fish
Findon haddocks, &c., &c.

S. BENNETT, and CO.,
482, George-street.

ELEME RAISINS for SALE. D. COOPER and CO., Waterloo Warehouse, George-street.

FRANCIS MACNAB and CO. have on SALE—
Younger's India pale ale, bottled
Dawson's ales, bulk and bottled
Pim's old tom, port and sherry wines
Corn sacks, woolpacks, sheep shears
Coach trimmings, saddlery, whips
Bryant and May's safety matches, vestas
Colza oil, paints, zinc white, &c.
Hogskins, brushware, perfumery. Also
SEED WHEAT ex Kadosh, a very superior selected parcel.

THORLEY'S CATTLE FOOD.—Sole Agency for the Australian colonies.—The undersigned have just received per City of Sydney, direct from the maker, Mr. Joseph Thorley, a shipment of the above FAMOUS CATTLE FOOD CONDIMENT, which the agents are instructed to state is of much superior manufacture, having been vastly improved in quality by the addition of superior ingredients, the result of science and practice combined.

Prices, delivered free in Sydney:—

Whole boxes, containing 448 feeds	£3	7	6	net cash.
Half ditto, ditto 224 ditto	.. 1	15	0	"
Quarter ditto, ditto 112 ditto	.. 1	0	0	"

Early application is necessary, the most of this shipment being already engaged.

BURT and CO.

NOW LANDING, and for SALE, by the undersigned—
5 x 6 x 7 x 8 plate springs
1¼ x 1¼ x 1¼ x 1¼ patent axles
Axle blocks and boxes, assorted
Bolts, nuts, and washers, &c.
Bar iron, and spring steel, &c.

THOMAS COLLINS, Iron Yard, 83, Parramatta-street.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.
Patronised by
The British Government
The Indian Government
Most of the Nobility and Gentry
Railway and Canal Companies.
It is extensively used for all kinds of
OUT-DOOR WORK,
As Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and
STANDS A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring SIMPLY to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath and Light Portland Colours, per cwt.	30s
Lead, Chocolate, Red, and Black	26s
Bright Green, Deep Green, and Blue	42s

Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

Can be obtained through any English merchant, or direct, by enclosing Bank Bill to the required amount, to the Sole Manufacturers.

Shipped in casks of 1 cwt. and upwards, 5 cwt. F. O. B. in London.

WALTER CARSON and SONS,
Removed to
La Belle Sauvage Yard, 37, Ludgate Hill, E.C., London.
Caution.—All Casks should bear the Trade Mark.

FOR SALE.—The ENTIRE STOCK at the Liverpool-street Saw Mills.—The undersigned having let their Liverpool-street Saw Mills, and being obliged to clear the yards by the 10th of March next, offer the stock of Timber and Manufactures at very reduced rates, consisting of Oregon deals, boards, scantling, and colonial hardwood, all sizes for building purposes; colonial pine, all sizes; and ironbark girders and logs; well-seasoned cedar, boards, and scantling; American shelving and 1 inch tile rolls, 277 pine doors 6.6 x 2.6, 6.8 x 2.8, 6.10 x 2.10, and 7 x 3; 117 cedar doors 7 x 3, 6.10 x 2.10, 6.8 x 2.8, 6.6 x 2.6; 44 pairs French casements, 7 x 3.4, 7 x 3.6, 7 x 3; 532 pairs pine sashes, 10 x 8, 10 x 12, 10 x 14; architraves and mouldings, various sizes; skirting from 6 inch; turnery of all descriptions, cedar chair frames, furniture. Also, 1 8-horse-power portable engine, 1 engine with oscillating cylinders, and 2 boilers working up to 20-horse-power, 1 tubular boiler, 12-horse-power. Also, various pulleys and other spare mill gear.

WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-st.

DRAIN PIPES, 3 to 15 inch, with necessary junctions, bends, syphons, gullies, bell traps, &c., &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street; Branch Yard, Parramatta-street. N.B.—Pottery, south end of Riley street, Surry Hills.

500,000 BALTIC, American, and colonial Timber. Goodlet and Smith, Erskine-street.

GALVANIZED Iron, Morewood's Tiles, Ridging, Guttering, Screws, &c. Goodlet and Smith, Erskine-st.

ENGLISH OAK, 2, 1½, and 1 inch. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Sawmills, Erskine-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

R. NOTT'S Warehouse for cheap Roofing-iron, and Building Materials generally, 477, George-street, 3 doors from Bathurst-street.

Galvanized corrugated iron, from 4s a sheet
Galvanized iron guttering, spouting, &c.
Wire nails, all sizes, from 3½d a lb.
Galvanized rails, screws, bolts, and nuts
Four-panel doors, from 14s each
Half glass doors, 20s each
French lights and venetian shutters
Glazed sashes, from 8s 6d a pair
Pine and cedar mantelpieces, from 15s each
Forest oak shingles, from 18s a 1000
Hobart Town palings, 5 and 6 feet
Ironbark posts and rails
T. and G. Oregon flooring, 18s a 100 feet
Prepared lining boards, 14s ditto
Architraves, skirtings, mouldings, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT, first quality, on SALE at R. NOTT'S, 477, George-street.

BEST Newcastle Coals, Firewood, Breese, and Charcoal at R. NOTT'S, 477, George-street.

BEST Newcastle COAL, Breese, Firewood, and Charcoal. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

WHITTELL'S FUEL SHEDS, Bathurst-street.—Coal, Wood, Breese, Charcoal, at reduced prices.

BEST Newcastle coal, breese, coke, charcoal, cut wood, at reduced rates. KING and CO., Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, in Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo, a beautifully elevated and most desirable Freeh'd PROPERTY, having a frontage of 70 feet to the above street, with a depth of 90 feet, on which is erected two 4-room Cottages with detached kitchens. And also 2 story brick House of 5 rooms, with kitchen and a stable. Apply on the premises to ALEXANDER M'BAIN.

STATIONS.—First-class lightly stocked stations on the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, Darling, Bogan, and Gwydir Rivers.

IN QUEENSLAND.

Several healthy stations, on Western Rivers, with from 3000 to 5000 sheep, and which will carry from 40,000 to 60,000 sheep.

Some very excellent cattle stations, much understocked.

In NEW ZEALAND.

Very superior stations, with or without stock.

P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

11,500 STORE BULLOCKS and mixed Cattle.
7000 MAIDEN and YOUNG EWES—
Liverpool Plains.
6000 Ditto—Bligh District.
27,000 PRIME STORE WETHERS—Darling Downs.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

TO FLOCKMASTERS and others.—CROSSING and COX beg to call the attention of the public to their extensive SALE of pure-bred RAMS, on the 28th instant, and would recommend flockmasters and others to take advantage of this opportunity of securing an article equal to anything yet offered to the public. The flocks of the proprietor have been most carefully culled and classed for the last thirty years, and nothing but the very purest blood introduced. The clips from the same (the LUE brand) always having commanded a sale at the highest average rates, and having in 1862 obtained more prizes than any other wool in the colony. The LUE wool has been so long and favourably known to the public, that further comment from the pen of the Auctioneers would be almost superfluous.

A plate of prize medals can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, and will be exhibited at sale.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.—NELSON, NEW ZEALAND.—In the Insolvent Estate of JOHNS and TREWHERLAR, of Nelson, Millers and Bakers.

The Trustees offer for SALE, by private contract, at a great reduction on cost, the freehold Steam Flour Mill and Biscuit Factory of the above estate, centrally situated in the City of Nelson. Price, £1250.

For full particulars apply to
HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

IMPORTED NEGRETTI SHEEP.—Only
20 RAMS
and
4 EWES,

remaining unsold of the shipments of these famous sheep to Messrs. Meyerfeld and Co. The undersigned are instructed to treat liberally this week for the lot remaining, in order that account sales may be forwarded by the outgoing mail on the 22nd instant. If not sold by that date, the sheep on hand will be forwarded to Melbourne.

BURT and CO., 272, Pitt-street.

PHAETON or Buggy Horse, 6 years, 15 hands, quiet, and sound, for SALE. NORFOLK, 450 Pitt-street.

CAPITAL SPRING-CART and Harness, cheap—£17. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

FIRST-CLASS Journey COB, saddle, and bridle, £12 the lot. GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES.—Several new and second-hand Buggies cheap. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts.

FIRST-CLASS SADDLE and HARNESS MARE.—For SALE, a handsome Grey Mare, 5 years old, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, perfectly quiet, an excellent hackney, and can be highly recommended. C. MARTYN, Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

FOR HIRE, Private and Hackney CARRIAGES, for weddings and other engagements, performed on reasonable terms. Orders attended to punctually. W. MATTHEWS, Macquarie-street, top of Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, a four-roomed weatherboard COTTAGE, lathed and plastered. Apply at Catherine Cottage, Moon-street, near Rosehill-street, Redfern.

FOR SALE, West Gosford, Brisbane Water, COTTAGE, four rooms, and half an acre land, fenced and planted with fruit trees (about 50) all in full bearing, excellent water, situated close to the court-house, and within two minutes' walk of the steamer's wharf; price £40. Apply to F. E. RISHWORTH, No. 401, George-st.

FOR SALE, at Waverley, near the Charing Cross Hotel, 1½ acre of LAND, commanding an extensive view of the ocean, and adjoining the magnificent estate of — Spain, Esq. Apply to JOHN WEIGHT, 36, Erskine-street.

ALLOTMENTS for SALE, in Bourke and other streets, Surry Hills, on the usual terms. Mr. W. M. CLARKE, Wentworth-place.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—
FOR POSITIVE SALE.
DARLING DOWNS STATION.

The undersigned has been instructed by the executors of the late F. N. Isaac, Esq., to sell by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the well known Darling Downs Station

GOWRIE.

As it is for POSITIVE SALE, those in search of a first-class property are recommended to lose no time in inspecting it.

Full particulars on application to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

FARMS and CATTLE for SALE at SCONE.—Parties desirous of purchasing or renting any of the farms lately advertised by the undersigned, or of purchasing cattle, are informed that he will be at Yorrundi, near Scone, on THURSDAY next, and for several days thereafter. Terms liberal.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Sydney, February 13, 1866.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MURRUMBIDGEE HORSES.

THURSDAY, February 15th.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Dallass to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on THURSDAY, February 15th, at 2 o'clock,

30 young horses, just arrived from the south country; they are in good condition, and a useful lot.

Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

Horses
Vehicles
Harness, &c.

Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 2 p.m.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Stephen Scholey to sell by auction, at the above Yards, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 2 o'clock,

131 head fat cattle, from one of the finest Liverpool Plains stations.

Merino Rams.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their

SALES BY AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1866.

Highly Important Auction Sale of the whole valuable STOCK-IN-TRADE, viz.:—
WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, in store and in bond
FINEST OLD MADEIRA in the colony, "the genuine London particular"
CARRIAGES, HARNESS
LEASE of the PREMISES.

TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.
To Storekeepers, Publicans, and the Trade.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Daniel Egan, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by auction, on the Premises, Market-street, opposite Coveny's-buildings, THIS DAY, 14th February, 1866, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock-in-trade
Lease of premises, &c., viz.:—
STOCK IN STORE.
12 quarter-casks old madeira, the finest in the colony, "the genuine London particular"
25 cases champagne, cider, &c.
20 packages port wine and sherry
5 ditto rum
10 ditto sherry, Ponce de Leon
5 ditto ditto, Rigara
5 ditto whisky
25 casks bottled ale and porter
28 hogsheads beer
5 hogsheads brandy, pale and dark
STOCK IN BOND.
8 quarter-casks Martell's brandy
5 ditto port wine
40 cases sherry
10 quarter-casks ditto
20 octaves ditto.
Also,
At half-past 12 precisely,
One first-class brougham, only once used
One mail phaeton, only being occasionally used
Set double harness, quite new
Lease of premises, from 1 to 12 years, &c.
And
Office fixtures, desks, stools, and chairs
Pigeon-holes, clock, iron safes
Copper measures, pully, kegs (various sizes)
Cane-bottomed chairs, bottle baskets
Weighing-machine, corking-machine
A large quantity of doors and sashes
Trucks, bottling boot, funnels
Syphon, pumps, bung-starter, cask-stands
Bedstead and mattress, sofa, table
Mahogany chairs, horse-hair bottoms, &c. &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 15th February, 1866.

Positive Unreserved Sale of
IRONMONGERY
FRENCH WIRE NAILS
TIN PLATES
ASSORTED FILES
PLATED WARE
SHEET IRON
SASH WEIGHTS
WHITE LEAD.
&c., &c.
To Shipchandlers, Ironmongers, Ironfounders, Tinmen, and others.
Just landed ex City of Sydney.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
Invoices of the above goods,
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 15th February, 1866.

Extensive Auction Sale of
IRON BEDSTEADS.
*** Comprising one of the best well selected assortments ever imported into the colony.

☞ The Auctioneer feels great satisfaction in directing the attention of buyers and the trade generally to the assortment of Iron Bedsteads, &c., supplied from the manufactories of eminent firms, Winfield and Co., and others. It comprises every novelty of the day, and the designs will be found the most unique and elegant, and superior to any yet offered. Sample Bedsteads will be on view for inspection. Intending buyers should not fail to attend the Sale, the whole being for Unreserved Sale.

Just landed ex City of Sydney.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
70 packages of iron bedsteads, &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 16th February, 1866.

SADDLERY, &c.

To Saddlers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
Stock saddles, mounted, complete
Stirrup leathers, saddle straps
Riveted hobbles, and chains
Cruppers, bridles, side leather, &c.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of 74 Packages of First-class Clothing from the celebrated House of Messrs. S. and B. Benjamin.

THURSDAY, 15th,
FRIDAY, 16th.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO., have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
74 packages clothing, comprising—
Super West of England black doe trousers
Ditto ditto ditto fancy doe ditto
Diagonal victoria sacs
President sacs
Super bedford cord trousers
Gents' indigo blue-grooved cloth suits
Ditto black ditto ditto
Ditto West of England doe suits
Ditto super milled doe trousers and vest
Boys' milled tweed knickerbocker suits
Ditto cloth ditto ditto
Gents' all-wool witney inverness capes
Men's super doe suits
Gents' ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto American seal reefing jackets
Ditto super black cloth sacs
Ditto ditto ditto vests
Ditto all-wool chesterfields.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Shirtings, Half-Hose, Clothing, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, 15th,
FRIDAY, 16th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
1 case white shirtings
2 ditto printed flannel shirts
2 ditto cotton swanskin ditto
2 ditto men's fancy tweed suits
1 ditto youths' ditto ditto
1 ditto flannel undershirts
2 ditto blue diagonal sacs
2 ditto fancy doe trousers
1 ditto brown cotton half-hose
2 ditto carpet bags
2 ditto paper collars.
Terms at sale.

French Felt Hats
Soft Crown Brighton ditto
Straw under ditto.

FRIDAY, 16th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th,
5 cases felt hats
1 ditto soft-crown brighton ditto
1 ditto straw under ditto.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Imperative Sale, to close accounts for the Mail.

FRIDAY, 16th, at half-past 10 sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th, at half-past 10,
20 trunks J. Joseph and Sons' boots and shoes, for imperative sale, to close accounts for the mail, comprising ladies' kid and cashmere, children's ditto.
Terms at sale.

Black Mantle Cloths
Ditto Broad ditto
Ditto Does
Fancy Tweeds.

FRIDAY, 16th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th,
2 cases black mantle cloths
1 ditto black broads
1 ditto black does
1 ditto fancy tweeds.
Terms at sale.

Blankets, Scarlet, Gentian, and White.

FRIDAY, 16th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th,
10 bales blankets, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, in scarlet, gentian, and white.
Terms at sale.

Japanned Iron Folding Chairs
Ditto ditto Stretchers
Ditto ditto Four-post Bedsteads
Double Barrel Fowling Pieces
E. P. Chamber Candlesticks
Steel Mounted Rifles
Sponges, Turkish and Honeycomb
Wove Wire Dishcovers
Carriage Varnish
Ditto Lamps.

WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1866.

To Ironmongers, Painters, Coachbuilders, Druggists, Furniture Dealers, and others.

Now landing ex Ramseys, from London, and for Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11, at the City Mart, 362, George-street,
3 cases superfine London made japanned ironlath folding chairs
2 cases ditto ditto ditto ditto, stretchers, assorted colours
6 cases japanned 1½ inch four-post bedsteads, 6 6 by 4 6, with extra foot rail to each
1 case Damascus twist barlock, double barrel guns, bright lock plate, walnut stocks, ebony ramrods, dolphin cocks, &c., complete
1 case electro silver-plated chamber candlesticks with extinguishers
13 cases steel-mounted long Enfield rifles and bayonets, complete
2 cases best honeycomb sponge, in large pieces as imported
2 cases best genuine Turkish sponge
1 case diagonal shape wove wire dishcovers. 7 to set, 10 to 22 inches
1 case best carriage varnish, in 2-gallon cans
1 case full-lined silver gig phaeton and dogcart lamps, stained glass corners, assorted.
Terms at sale.

Ash Oars.

THIS DAY.

A fine shipment.
Of all lengths.
Now landing ex Harmon, from New York.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, February 14th, at 11 o'clock,
600 ash oars.
From 12 to 18 feet.
Now discharging, from New York.
Terms at sale.

Iron Bedsteads.

WEDNESDAY, 14th February.

To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.
20 Cases Iron Bedsteads
Children's Cots, &c.
Now landing, ex Ramseys, from London.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
DL, Nos. 54 to 73.
Children's cots, 4-0 x 2-0, green, 4 post
Ditto ditto, 4-3 x 2-3, blue, ditto
Single iron bedsteads, 6-3 x 2-6, cane, ditto
Ditto ditto, 6-3 x 2-6, pencilled, ditto
Ditto ditto, 6-3 x 2-6, green ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, French gray, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto and pencilled, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, maroon, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, blue, ditto
Double ditto, 6-6 x 4-6, cane pencilled, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, green, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, maroon grey and French chalk ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, maroon pencilled
Ditto ditto ditto, French grey and blue
Ditto ditto ditto, blue pencilled and green
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto and black ditto
Terms at sale.

Vases.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Eugene and Adele,
The balance of a shipment of elegantly designed and executed vases.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Wool Lashing.

THIS DAY.

To Woolpressers, Shippers, Ironmongers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 tons wool lashing.
Ex Juverna, from Manila.
Terms at sale.

Brooms.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Eugene and Adele,
17 packages, each 25 very superior wire-bound millett brooms.
For unreserved sale to close the shipment.
Terms at sale.

Monuments.

To Marble Masons, Stone Cutters, and others.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
8 cases monuments for tombs, executed in Caen stone, with white marble tablets and carved crosses
One white marble pillar and sculptured pedestal, with urn.
The above are well adapted for transmission to the interior, as the original packages will be furnished to the buyers without additional expense.
Terms at sale.

Superior Welsh Slates.

Ex Duke of Brunswick.

For Positive Unreserved Sale,
Under instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Northern Shed, on Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, February 14th, at 3 p.m. precisely,
The following shipment of first-class Welsh, viz.,
6000 slates, 20 x 10
5000 ditto, 18 x 10
1500 ditto, 16 x 10
12,000 ditto, 18 x 10.
In lots to suit purchasers.
No reserve.
Terms liberal.
Note.—Northern end of Campbell's Wharf, at 3 o'clock.

Wines and Spirits.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and the Trade.

On an early day.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on an early day, at the City Mart, 362, George-street,
Invoices of wines and spirits
Ale and porter.
Detailed particulars and day of sale will be duly notified.
Terms at sale.

Groceries.

Important Preliminary Announcement.

TUESDAY, 20th February.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Speculators, Shippers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, at 11, at the City Mart, 362, George-street,
Invoices of oilmen's stores
General groceries
Provisions.
This sale will include a variety of balances of sundry shipments which the Auctioneers have been instructed to sell unreservedly in order to close accounts by the mail.
Terms at sale.

Fencing Wire
Anchors and Chains
Boiler Plates.

For Unreserved Auction Sale, at the Stores on Algar's Wharf.

THURSDAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock.

Ex La Hogue
Ex Philosopher
Ex Sea Star.

To Engineers, Ironfounders and Boilermakers, Ship Chandlers, Ironmongers, Agents, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Stores on Algar's Wharf, on THURSDAY, at half-past 10,
EX PHILOSOPHER,
100 bundles iron wire, No. 4
50 ditto ditto ditto, No. 5
50 ditto ditto ditto, No. 6.
EX LA HOGUE,
120 best boiler plates, 6 0 x 2 6 x ½
169 ditto ditto ditto, 6 0 x 2 6 x 5-16
11 ditto ditto ditto, 6 0 x 2 6 x ¼
8 ditto ditto ditto, 6 0 x 2 6 x 7-16.
EX SEA STAR,
SH, 1-8—
8 casks chains, ⅞, 7-16, ½, 9-16, ⅝, 11-16, ¾, ⅞
9-69—
53 anchors and chains
J, 35-46—
12 cases galvanized corrugated iron.
Proof certificates of the anchors and chains can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers; and the goods, on application to Mr. Algar, at Algar's Wharf (late Botts'), Lower George-street.
Terms at sale.

NORTH SHORE.
SYDNEY NORTH.

No 99 Years' Leases,
but
LEGITIMATE FREEHOLDS,
where the Purchaser will reap every Benefit from his outlay.
CHOICE REMAINING PORTION of the Estate of Mr. W. Blue.
FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE,
To close existing interests.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, February 15th, at 12 o'clock,
ON THE GROUND,
THE HITHERTO RESERVED PORTIONS OF THE ABOVE ESTATE,
which residue is now brought into the market
FOR PEREMPTORY DISPOSAL.
The plan now on view at the Rooms sets forth the following subdivision:—
Lot 10, section E, an eligible and VALUABLE MARINE ALLOTMENT, THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE IN EXTENT,
and having an
IMMENSE WATER FRONTAGE of 396 FEET.
Lot 3 has 65 feet frontage to St. Leonards-street (the main thoroughfare) by a depth of 120; together with a four-room stone dwelling and out-offices.
Lots 5 and 6 adjoin the land owned by Mr. Sayers, and have each 40 feet frontage to East-street by 107 feet depth.
Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, section F, have each a frontage to the main thoroughfare (St. Leonard's-street) of 40 feet, by a depth of 138 feet running back to Middle-street.
Lot 1 is a corner lot, having three frontages respectively to St. Leonards, East, and Middle streets.
Lot 8, similar piece, but of larger dimensions than the preceding.
Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 13, section G, vary in frontages to St. Leonards-street, and depths to Middle-street.
Lot 14 has a frontage to Crescent, Middle, and St. Leonards streets.
Lot 40, section K, is the uppermost of the whole estate, 40 feet to the chief street by 100 feet depth.
Lots 16 and 17 have a large frontage to Crescent-street, and adjoin the property of Mr. J. Carr.
Lots 6 and 7, section H, have two frontages; that to Middle-street and Crescent Road by 164 feet, in depth, and adjoin Mr. Clewett's property on the one side, and Mr. W. Carr's on the other.
Lot 1, section A, fronts St. Leonards street 84 feet on the west side, by 168 feet, and has upon it a comfortable tenement.
Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5 front St. Leonards-street, with lane in the rear.
Lot 6 is a corner allotment.
Lots 7 and 9, section B, are also corners, with improvements.
Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 have frontages to West Crescent Road, and
All the allotments in section A and B have a wide lane running at the rear of them.
BERRY'S BAY.
Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, section C, are marine villa lots, having the waters of Berry's Bay laving their Western boundary, and frontages also to West Crescent Road.
Lot 9, together with lot 1, section D, are corner allotments, with additional advantages.
And last, though not least, are Lots 2, 3, and 4, of section D, having frontages to Berry's Bay and the main street (St. Leonards), with tenements thereon, and adjoining Messrs. Warren and Stephens' properties.

The above estate forms a portion of one of the prettiest commanding Headlands in this MAGNIFICENT HARBOUR: the views are diversified, the shipping scenes ever changing, and it is a fact, that whilst our citizens are suffering from the usually inevitable summer heat of Sydney and its immediate suburbs, the denizens of
THIS CHARMING LOCALITY
enjoy the comparatively mild temperature which is only known to those who have once lived there. Steamers ply up to a late hour in the evening, and the north margin of the harbour is now becoming more appreciated by those keenly sensible of the picturesque.
Sale on the Ground.
Luncheon provided.
Terms, liberal.
TITLE UNDER TORRENS ACT,
therefore no expense to the purchasers.

Iron Fire-proof Safes.

From John and Joseph Taunton (late Taunton and Hatton), Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Safety Chests, Fire-proof Deed Boxes, &c., Vaughton Works, Birmingham.

FRIDAY, 16th February.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
DL, Nos. 401-412,
2 iron fire-proof safes, 26 inches
2 ditto ditto ditto, 30 ditto
2 ditto ditto ditto, 34 ditto
2 ditto ditto ditto, 27 ditto
2 ditto ditto ditto, 30 ditto
2 ditto ditto ditto, 30 ditto
2 ditto ditto ditto, 36 ditto.
These safes will be on view at the Auction Rooms a few days prior to sale, and, as they can be warranted, parties in want of a first-class fire and thief proof safe would do well to inspect them.
Terms at sale.

Colonial Hardwood
Cedar and Pine Boards
Shingles, Palings
Sashes, Turnery, &c., &c.

Grand Clearance Sale, at the Bathurst-street Timber Yard, in consequence of the expiration of the Lease.

MONDAY, 19th February.

To the Timber Trade, Joiners, Builders, Buyers for Shipment, and others.

Without the least reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Timber Yard, Bathurst street (opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral), on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The whole of the extensive and well-assorted stock of
Colonial hardwood of all kinds
Cedar and pine boards, all sizes and widths
Shingles, palings, battens, laths
Doors and sashes
Turnery of every description
And a great variety of sundries.
Terms at sale.

Paperhangings.

WEDNESDAY, February 14.

To Paperhangers, Painters, Decorators, House Proprietors, and Agents, Contractors, Builders, and others.

Splendid New Patterns
Just arrived ex Eugene et Adele, from Havre,
And for Positive Sale, by order of the Consignee.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by S. A. Joseph, Esq., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Eugene et Adele,
SAJ over VD&Co.,
§ 7205 to 7216—7 cases paperhangings, comprising all the newest and most varied Parisian styles, and which for clearness and brilliancy of colour, quality of paper, and tasteful assortment, are unsurpassed by any English or German importations.
Sample books are now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 362, George-street.
Terms at sale.

Patent Wire Nails.

THURSDAY, 15th February.

At the Stores, on Alger's Wharf, at half-past 10.

Without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Stores, on Alger's Wharf, on THURSDAY MORNING, at half-past 10,
270 kegs patent wire nails
Rose heads, 1½ x 12 to 3 x 7
All the intermediate sizes and gauges
Flat heads, 3½ x 7, 3½ x 6, 4 x 6, 4 x 5.
A full description of the assortment can be had on application to the auctioneers, at their Rooms, 362, George-street.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 15th February.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers
To Storekeepers, and others.

35 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Thirty-five trunks boots and shoes
Just landed ex City of Sydney.

☞ For positive unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

On an Early Day.

Now landing ex City of Sydney.

☞ Preliminary Notice.

GLASS and EARTHENWARE.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day, as soon as the goods are landed,
45 packages glass and earthenware,
Now landing ex City of Sydney.

☞ Particulars in a future issue.

Bass' No. 3 Ale.
81 Hogsheads.

For Positive Unreserved Auction Sale, at the Stores of Messrs. A. Thompson and Co., 81, Pitt-street,

THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Highly important to
Wine and Spirit Merchants
Publicans
Storekeepers
Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. A. Thompson and Co., 81, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
81 hogsheads Bass's No. 3 ale.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock.

By order of the Official Assignee, J. P. Mackenzie, Esq.

On the Premises of Mr. Augustus, hairdresser, Pitt-street, next the Victoria Theatre.

The entire Stock-in-Trade, consisting of
Perfumery
Brushware, and
Fancy Goods,
Also,
The celebrated Steam Hair-brushing Machine, the only one in the Colony,
together with the whole of the Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries, Shop Fixtures, Gas Fittings, &c., &c.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee, to sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Augustus, hairdresser, &c., Pitt-street, next the Victoria Theatre, on MONDAY, February 19th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Viz., the entire stock-in-trade of perfumery, brushware, and fancy goods, all of which are of the best quality and in excellent condition; also, the household furniture, shop fixtures, gas fittings, and the
Steam Hairbrushing Machine.

N.B.—The merits of this machine have now become so thoroughly established in public opinion that it cannot fail to form a most valuable acquisition to the trade, to say nothing of the novelty of such an apparatus.
The sale will commence precisely at 11 o'clock.
Terms cash.

To close a consignment previous to departure of the English Mail.

For Positively Unreserved Sale.

Fancy Doe Sacs
Chesterfields, Meltons
Men's and Youths' Fancy Tweed Suits
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits
Fancy Tweed Trousers
Gents' Linen Collars
Tom Thumb and other Ties
Crimean and Blue Serge Shirts, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, February 14th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases of the above.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, February 14th.

To close various Consignments, previous to departure of the Mail.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of drapery, &c., comprising
Crimean and blue serge shirts
Flannels, linen diapers
Ginghams, soft and hard books
Fancy doeskins, tweeds
Fancy doe trousers, doe vests
Men's and youths' tweed suits
Sewed muslin goods, shawls
Ribbons, tom thumb ties
Richmond and other hats
China matting, &c. Also,
A small stock of perfumery
Albums, fancy goods, &c., &c.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, February 14th, at 11 o'clock, at the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Gunsmiths and others.

Just Landed, ex Empress of India, and Orwell,
An invoice of Pigon's and Wilks' Sporting Powder, in patent flasks (quite a new design)
An invoice of Eley's Green Wire Cartridges and Sporting Ammunition
One case Breech-loading Shot Guns, Powder Flasks, Drinking Flasks, Shot Pouches and Belts, Dog-couples, Collars and Chains, and every requisite for a first-class gunsmith.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, February 14th, at 11 o'clock,
Guns, and sporting materials.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

At No. 1, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo, on an early day.

To Gentlemen Furnishing and others.
Highly important Sale by Auction.
Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from William Hudson, Esq., who intends leaving for England per Orwell, to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 1, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street, on an early day,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Full particulars of the above will be published.

On SATURDAY, February 17th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Rifle Companies and others.

Handsome Silver Prize Cup.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mr. H. W. Strong, to sell by auction, at their Rooms,
The BLAU CUP; the proceeds of sale, after deducting the amount of the verdict, in the case of Blau v. Strong, to be handed to the Destitute Children's Asylum.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, February 14th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Earthenware Dealers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

Just landed ex Strathnaver.

40 Crates Earthenware
10 Hogsheads Glass.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, February 14th, at 11 o'clock,
Cups and saucers, various patterns
Toilетware, W. and G. and common
Dinner services, plain and gilt
Assorted crates
W. and G. breakfast ware
Parian ornaments and vases
China ornaments, in variety
Wine glasses, tumblers
Butter coolers, milk and sugar basins
Fancy plates, bowls, dishes, &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

For Positive Sale, to close a Partnership.

KENNEDY DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

That famous Pastoral Property,
THE STRATHMORE RUNS,
distant only about 70 miles from Port Denison, together with
17,104 FIRST-CLASS YOUNG SHEEP, and
500 HEAD OF CATTLE.

TERMS—one-third cash, the residue upon liberal credit.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 13th March, 1866.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on the above mentioned date,
That well-known first-class sheep and cattle property,
THE STRATHMORE RUNS,
situate in the Kennedy District, Queensland, and comprising the following blocks:—

Strathmore	Mount Wickham
East Downs	Spring Lands
West Downs	Woodlands,

containing in all about
314 SQUARE MILES OF MAGNIFICENT SHEEP COUNTRY,
the greater part of which is plains and undulating Downs, abounding with SALTBUSH, blue and barley grasses, and the varieties of herbs which characterise THE BEST FATTENING COUNTRY. The remainder consists of fine open ironbark and box ridges. Having a LARGE FRONTAGE TO THE Bowen River and Pelican Creek, and the back country being intersected by numerous creeks interspersed with rocky water holes. These runs are among the
BEST WATERED IN THE COLONY.
The capabilities of the Strathmore Runs are very large, and by competent judges they have been set down as
EQUAL TO CARRY 60,000 SHEEP and 2000 CATTLE.
THE IMPROVEMENTS at the head station are of a very superior character, and include every requisite for profitably working the property. They consist of
A comfortable dwelling-house, of 6 rooms, shingled, with a ten-foot verandah on three sides, and provided with every convenience for a family, together with detached kitchen, store, and 2 other rooms, also a shingled building.
Woolshed, 70 feet x 40 feet, built of hardwood, floored and grated, and roofed with iron, with drafting yards, lane, and all other conveniences.
Overseer's cottage, 3 huts for the men, stables, loose box, harness room and hay-yard. Stores, consisting of receiving, selling, and tool stores, with cart shed. Detached meat store, with smoking-house adjoining. Stockyards, consisting of receiving, drafting, milking, killing, and horse yards. Garden of about an acre, in full cultivation, enclosed with paling fence and a large horse paddock.
There are eleven out-stations, with good huts and substantial yards, at one of which, about 12 miles from the head station, there is a good horse paddock.
There are also several other yards, for occasional use, in various parts of the runs, and about 600 hurdles.
THE WASH POOL is the finest in the colony, formed by a natural dam across the creek, capable of supplying any number of spouts in the driest season.
With the Strathmore Runs will be sold the following stock:—

SHEEP.

EWES, 3 and 4 years old	5477
Maidens to lamb in April, 1866	1936
Maidens now about lambing	1036
Maiden ewes	730
Wethers, two and three years old	2076
Wether hoggetts	730
Rams	223
Weaners, mixed sexes	4896
Total, more or less	17,104

*** These sheep are chiefly from WESTBROOK EWES and their progeny, and only last year 5000 were culled from the various flocks, leaving nothing but FIRST-CLASS YOUNG SHEEP.
CATTLE.
500 HEAD OF QUIET WELL BRED CATTLE.
The herd consisted of about 1000, but 440 were culled from it last year.
☞ 4 teams of bullocks, with drays, &c., about 50 head of horse stock, the well-known entire horse, Dutchman, tools, implements, woolpress, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ These runs were the first selected in the district, and for excellence of pasture, abundance of water, proximity to shipping port, compactness, value of improvements, and for being in thorough working order, may be ranked among the
VERY BEST STATIONS IN NORTHERN QUEENSLAND,
indeed, the country has been described by a very competent judge as
CLOSELY ASSIMILATING TO DARLING DOWNS.
The ages and character of the sheep, and the very small QUANTITY of STOCK as COMPARED TO GRAZING CAPABILITIES cannot fail to command the attention of every practical man.
CLOSEST INSPECTION INVITED PRIOR TO SALE, for which there is ample time.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

FRIDAY, 16th February.

By order of the Trustees of the Will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Underwood.

ASHFIELD PARK ESTATE.
The residue of the Unsold Lots, as per plan of subdivision.

	a.	r.	p.
Lot 15, section 2	3	2	4
Lot 16, ditto 2	3	3	8
Lot 19, ditto 2	4	1	16
Lot 45, ditto 2	1	2	0
Lot 46, ditto 2	1	2	0
Lots 53 and 54, ditto 2	1	2	0 each.
Lot 37, ditto 3	3	3	14.

And on account and risk of former purchasers:—

Lots 38 to 41, section 2	4	1	37
Lots 13 and 14, ditto 2	5	3	35
Lot 17, ditto 2	3	0	0
Lot 26, ditto 4	1	2	14.

FAIRFIELD RAILWAY STATION.
150 ACRES, adjoining Kenyon's property, and the Railway, a short distance from the Station.
*** This valuable estate has a large prospective value, and could be subdivided with advantage into villa sites, its beautiful position on Orphan School Creek commands delightful, quiet, rural scenery, and is unsurpassed for salubrity by any other locality on the railway line.

BRAIDWOOD.
Farm of 400 ACRES of capital Land on Oroomeir Creek, adjoining Wallace's grant, and close to the celebrated Mount Elrington Estate, about 12 miles from Braidwood.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, FRIDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above lots
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS,
To close accounts.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

FORBES-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

CORNER BLOCK of LAND, fronting FORBES and STEPHEN STREETS, with SHOP and DWELLING erected thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. SKINNER.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner block of land having 29 feet 6 inches frontage to FORBES-STREET, and 44 feet frontage to STEPHEN-STREET, upon which, and fronting FORBES-STREET, is erected a brick shop and dwelling, on stone foundation, fitted with counter, shelves, &c., and the gas is laid on; there is also a large weatherboard SCHOOLROOM and a SHED at the rear. The corner of the land is still vacant, and available for building purposes.
The attention of parties in search of a good CORNER BUSINESS SITE in this improving and populous part of the city is directed to the sale of the above.
It is in close proximity to the Woolloomooloo Bay, Circular Quay. The sale will be to the highest bidder.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

VALUABLE CITY ESTATE,
SUSSEX-STREET.

ABSOLUTE SALE.

By order of the Executors of the Will of the late Rev. Dr. M'Garvie.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th February, at 11 o'clock,
An extensive block of city freehold property, in SUSSEX-STREET and SUSSEX-COURT, near BATHURST-STREET, and immediately opposite BARKER'S MILLS, subdivided to suit purchasers as follows:—
SUSSEX-STREET.
LOT 1.—Brick-built two-story house, No. 280, SUSSEX-STREET, containing 6 rooms, let for £52 per annum.
LOT 2.—Five stone-built two-story houses, with slate roofs, Nos. 282, 288, 290, 292, and 294, SUSSEX-STREET, (adjoining Lot 1), realising a rental of £216 8s. per annum.
LOT 3.—A Brick-built Two-story HOUSE, No. 296, SUSSEX-STREET (adjoining lot 2), containing 5 rooms, and let for £41 12s. per annum.
SUSSEX-COURT.
LOT 4.—FOUR STONE-BUILT HOUSES, with slate roofs, containing each two rooms, realising 22s. per week, or £72 16s. per annum.
LOT 5.—THREE WEATHERBOARD COTTAGES, containing each 3 rooms, let for 21s. per week, or £54 12s. per annum.
LOT 6.—FOUR STONE-BUILT HOUSES, with slate roofs, containing each 2 rooms, let for £72 16s. per annum.
LOT 7.—FOUR STONE-BUILT HOUSES, similar to lot 5, and realising the same rental.
LOT 8.—FOUR STONE-BUILT HOUSES similar to lot 6, and realising the same rental.
☞ The whole of the above lots must be disposed of, and particulars attention is directed to the sale as affording an opportunity for securing sterling city investments in a very populous position, fronting a crowded thoroughfare and surrounded by some of the principal mills, manufactories, and wharves of Sydney.
Plan of subdivision on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

NEW KIRBIN,
DISTRICT OF BLIGH,
1300 Wethers
1850 Ewes
750 Weaners
35 Rams,
For Positive and Unreserved Sale by Public Auction,
On THURSDAY, 1st March next,
By order of the Mortgagee and Proprietor.

GEORGE WALKER has received instructions from the mortgagee and proprietor to sell by public auction, at Mr. M'Quiggin's Hotel, Mudgee, (opposite Mechanics' Institute), on THURSDAY, the 1st March next, at 12 o'clock noon,
That first-class fattening sheep station, known as NEW KIRBIN, on the left bank of the Castlereagh River, in the district of Bligh, adjoining the celebrated stations of Messrs. Flood, on the Marthaguy, and Old Kirbin, and Messrs. Cheetham and Byrne, at Bongeabong and Cailjanda; the extent of which is five miles square, and capable of carrying seven thousand sheep in the worst of seasons. There is a never-failing supply of water on the run, which has never been known to fail, and the run itself is really a first-class one. The improvements consist of
A five-roomed Cottage, floored and newly barked
Three Shepherds' Huts and Yards
A Well of permanent Water, and
150 Feet of Troughing, sufficient and capable of watering 10,000 sheep
One Stock Yard and Tailing Yard.
The rent and assessment is only £39 a year, the unexpired lease of which has four years yet to run. The sheep at present on it are—
1300 wethers, two to four years old
1850 ewes, two, three, and four years old
750 weaners, and
35 rams, more or less; making a
Total of 3935 sheep, which will be sold at so much per head, and the station and improvements given in. The sheep are of a first-class description, have never been diseased, and can be seen at the station, by calling on Mr. M'Guiness, who will also give any information necessary to intending purchasers.
☞ To beginners of small means, or capitalists looking out for profitable investments, this is really a first-rate chance, as runs like the present are not easily procurable, situate as it is in one of the finest districts of the colony, and only 108 miles away from the Mudgee market, and about 270 from the Sydney one. As it is in the hands of the auctioneer for positive and unreserved sale, it will be knocked down to the highest bidder, who no doubt will, in consequence of the depression of the times, secure a great bargain.
The Terms: Quarter cash on fall of hammer, remainder when delivery completed. Any further particulars requisite can be had from the Auctioneer, at

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. BARBER MURCHIE are invited to attend his Funeral; the procession to move from his late residence, 322, Kent-street, between King and Market streets, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mrs. HENRY B. COHEN are informed that the Funeral will take place THIS DAY, at 3 p.m.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. CALEB AUSTIN are invited to attend the funeral of his late departed Son, SAMUEL JAMES, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, 14th. The procession to move from his residence, Pitt-street, Waterloo Estate, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN MURRAY are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased Wife; to move from his residence, Adelaide-street, off Parramatta-street, TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. THOMAS SNOWDEN are invited to attend his Funeral; the procession to move from his late residence, Sarah Ann-street, Strawberry Hills, THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, No. 709, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

LOYAL STRANGER REFUGE LODGE, No. 2433, I. O. O. F., M. U.—The Officers and Brethren of the above Lodge, together with the Officers and Brethren of the various Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late Brother THOMAS SNOWDEN. To meet at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, at the Hall, Sussex-street.
By order of
B. LEWIS, N.G.,
WILLIAM MACPHERSON, Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—73 and 74, King William-street, London.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000.
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

The Hon. A. M'Arthur	George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq.	John Frazer, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICERS.	A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
F. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S.	SURVEYOR.
	G. A. Mansfield, Esq.

BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
Fire Rates, ONLY on APPLICATION at OFFICE.
Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
Claims promptly SETTLED IN COLONY.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun.,
Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR FIRE INSURANCE,
LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Fire Insurance at current rates.
Life Assurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately, or at reduced rates if combined.
The premiums charged in each department are the lowest that can be adopted with safety to the assured and the society.
FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
34, Hunter-street, Sydney.

UNITED FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital.....£500,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:

J. B. Rundle, Esq.	Hon. E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.L.C.
Moritz Baar, Esq.	R. T. Moodie, Esq.
W. D. Stewart, Esq.	
John Binny, Esq.	

AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. Moses Levy and Co., 2 and 3, Aldgate.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

TRUST and AGENCY COMPANY of AUSTRALASIA.
(Limited.)
Capital, £500,000.
ADVANCES MADE.
on
PASTORAL SECURITIES, FREEHOLD ESTATES, &c.
Solicitors—Messrs. Parton and Hellins.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne, Managing Agents for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000;
PAID UP, £50,000;
With unlimited liability of shareholders.
DIRECTORS.
M. E. Murnin, Esq., Chairman.
T. C. Breillat, Esq., Deputy-chairman.
J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.L.A.
James R. Fairfax, Esq.
William Wolfen, Esq.
John Brewster, Esq.
SURVEYOR:
James Hume, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.
SECRETARY:
Mr. Joseph Dyer.

This company, which has been established for ten years, is a strictly colonial institution, and has a large and wealthy proprietary. Policies for both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE are issued at the current rates of premium adopted by the various offices in the colony. Forms of proposal and tables of rates, will all necessary information, will be furnished on application to the secretary, Mr. Joseph Dyer, at the offices, at the corner of Hunter and Pitt streets, Sydney, and at the various Agencies established in every considerable township in the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland.
By order of the Board,
JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1836.
Office, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MARINE INSURANCES
Effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
Head Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.
Subscribed Capital, £500,000; Paid-up Capital—Fire and Marine, £100,000; Life, £25,000. Reserve Fund, £70,000.
Fire risks taken at lowest current rates.
Marine risks accepted at current rates, and losses made payable at the head office, in Sydney, or at any of the agencies of the company in Great Britain, India, China, or the colonies.
Life policies issued on very favourable conditions.
Particular attention is directed to the fact that the funds belonging to the Life Branch are protected by special Act of Parliament against any claim arising out of the Fire and Marine Branch.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. C. Cox.
MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Agents, Exchange Corner.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, London, Cape, India, or China.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office, New Pitt-street.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, L1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until THURSDAY, 1st of March, for the erection of six detached weatherboard cottages at Burwood. Plans and particulars with F. H. REUSS, Architect, 134, Pitt-st.

TO SHINGLERS, BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS required until 3 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, for shingling a cottage, close to Railway Station, Homebush, with best forest oak shingles, put on in the best manner, 4½ inch weather, &c. The roof is plain gable, 27 squares, more or less. About 60 feet of zinc ridging is required. Two chimneys 18 x 18 and one 18 x 36 to be lead flushed excepting sides at gables. Address (with sample shingle) Mr. Butterfield, Messrs. Saddington and Sons, York-street.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
222, Pitt-street.
JUST ADDED,
Mr. and Mrs. KINDER,
and
Mr. H. L. BERTRAND.
ALSO SEVERAL NEW FIGURES.
Admission, one shilling; children, half-price.
OPEN from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

DANCING ACADEMY, 103, Elizabeth-street.—Mr. W. CLARK gives private lessons to Ladies and Gentlemen, assisted by his family. Class Days, MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS. Juveniles at 4, Adults at 7 p.m.

MR. J. CLARK, Jun.'s Quadrille Assembly THIS EVENING. Colonnade, Elizabeth-street.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Sole Lessee—Mr. B. Tolano.
GRAND MILLE FAILTHE.
Another Great Novelty!
Unprecedented success of
MR. W. O'NEIL,
The only genuine Irish Comedian in the Colonies.
THIS EVENING, February 14,
Second Night of the beautiful Drama, in three acts, entitled,
ALINE THE ROSE OF KILLARNEY.
Davy O'Leary, a shepherd ..... Mr. W. O'NEIL
with the song of "Aline Aroon," written expressly for Mr. W. O'Neil
Aline, the Rose of Killarney.....Miss Harriet Gordon, with the song, "The Meeting of the Waters."
Dowager, Countess of Dunmore ..... Miss Jessie Liston.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
HAPPY MAN,
Paddy Murphy—Song, "When Johnny comes Marching Home," with drum accompaniment .. Mr. W. O'NEIL.
Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 3s.; upper circle, 2s.; gallery, 6d.
PIT—ONE SHILLING.
Doors open at half-past 7; performance to commence at 8 precisely. Box Office open from 11.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—DION BOURCICAULT'S
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE, ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
The attempt which has been made to restrain
Mr. W. O'NEIL
from appearing as
SHAUN THE POST
at the Royal Victoria, by the application for an INJUNCTION
by Mr. CHARLES POOLE, of the Prince of Wales Theatre, having been
AT ONCE DISMISSED
WITH FULL COSTS
BY HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE HARGRAVE,
when the leading members of the Bar were engaged, the great successful sensational drama,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
with all the
GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS,
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES,
and
ELABORATE AND GORGEOUS WARDROBE,
will be produced at this Theatre
on THURSDAY, February 15th,
being the only house authorised to produce it.
NO INCREASE OF PRICES!
No deceptive notices put before the public.
N.B.—The box-office at the dress-circle entrance will be open each day from 11 till 3 o'clock, where seats can be procured three days in advance.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Directress, Mrs. Charles Poole.
Stage Manager, Mr. Barry.
DELIGHTED PLAUDITS FROM ENTHUSIASTIC HOUSES.
PIT, ONE SHILLING.
THIS EVENING (Wednesday), February 14th,
To commence with the powerful drama of
SIXTEEN-STRING JACK,
supported by the entire company.
Concluding with the wonderful drama of
THE SHIP ON FIRE.
PIT, ONE SHILLING. Doors open at half-past 7.
Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, the eminent Tragedian, supported by Mrs. Robert Heir (late Miss Fanny Cathcart), Mr. Robert Heir, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. Greville, Mr. Fitzgerald, and other celebrities, are engaged, being the greatest galaxy of talent ever concentrated in one theatre.
TO-MORROW EVENING, BENEFIT of Mr. W. J. WILSON, Scenic Artist.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—BENEFIT of W. J. WILSON, Scenic Artist.
THURSDAY next, February 15,
Grand Amateur Performance,
Under the immediate patronage of Captain HIXSON and officers of the Naval Brigade, and R. D. Merrill, Esq., American Consul,
The drama of
THE WRECK ASHORE.
Characters by Gentlemen Amateurs.
Solo Clarionet, Mr. Hodge.
Amateur Minstrels.
DICK TURPIN.
Characters by the company.
PIT, ONE SHILLING.

WANTED, 1000 young MEN, for Naval Brigade, Thursday Evening, Prince of Wales Theatre.

WRECK ASHORE and DICK TURPIN, at Prince of Wales, THURSDAY, Benefit of W. J. Wilson.

MEMBERS of NAVAL BRIGADE will appear on stage, WILSON'S Benefit, Prince of Wales.

HERR W. HERMANN will give a GRAND CONCERT of INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC, at the MASONIC HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, February, 22nd.
ADMISSION: FIVE SHILLINGS.
Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. ELVY and CO., J. H. ANDERSON, and READING and WELLBANK, George-street; L. MOSS, Hunter-street; and W. J. JOHNSON and CO., Pitt-street.

MR. T. P. HILL will Read and Recite at the Australian Library, on MONDAY Evening, February 19.

BALMAIN COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTING THE EXTENSION OF MUNICIPALITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

John Booth	John Keep
Thomas Buchanan	William Larmer
Walter Church	Josiah Mullens
John G. Cohen	Robert Saddington
George R. Elliott	James Shoobert
Owen S. Evans	William Watson
Frederick Geard	Horace Woolnough.
Frederick Hamburger	

WILLIAM MAC DONNELL, Hon. Secretary.
Committee Rooms, School of Arts, Balmain.

EXTENSION OF MUNICIPALITIES.
A Public MEETING will be held in the School of Arts, Balmain, on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th February, at 8 o'clock, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament to Extend the Municipal System Throughout New South Wales.
The chair to be taken by the Rev. RALPH MANSFIELD, Chairman of the Municipal Council.
The following petition will be proposed for adoption:—
To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament Assembled.
The petition of the undersigned ratepayers and other inhabitants of the Municipality of Balmain.
Humbly Showeth,—
1. That, in the opinion of your petitioners, the pecuniary embarrassment under which this colony has for some time laboured, and is still labouring, is mainly attributable to the system according to which the public works throughout the colony have hitherto been undertaken by the Central Government, without requiring from the districts chiefly benefited thereby any direct contribution towards their cost.
2. That the tendency of this system is greatly to enhance the cost of all public works, and even to induce fictitious demands in localities where no real necessity exists for the same.
3. That it is unfair to your petitioners, and to all other residents within municipalities, that while they have to pay by direct contribution at least one-half the cost of all their local wants, they are at the same time called upon to submit to increased taxation to provide funds for costly works in other districts of the colony, the inhabitants of which pay no such contribution.
4. That the pecuniary evil is not the only or principal evil growing out of this state of things. Your petitioners venture respectfully to suggest, that so long as the present mode of dealing with such works is maintained, questions which are in their nature purely local, and of little interest to the country at large, will continue to be imported into the Legislature, where they must greatly impede the free action of Government in matters of the highest public concernment.
5. That, in the opinion of your petitioners, a remedy for the evils complained of is to be sought in the application to the whole colony of a municipal system under which the inhabitants of every district, sided in some degree from the public funds, shall undertake the construction and maintenance of all local works.
Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your honorable House will take the foregoing into your favourable consideration, and apply such remedy in the premises as to your honorable House may seem fit.
And your petitioners will ever pray.

MR. CAMPBELL'S MEETING at MORPETH.—We, the undersigned, electors of Morpeth, who were present at Mr. Campbell's meeting, at the School of Arts, on the 1st instant, hereby certify that the report of the proceedings at the said meeting which appeared in the MORPETH LEADER of Saturday last, and which has been copied into your journal, is incorrect, unfair, and one-sided. The condemnation of Mr. Campbell by the meeting was as spontaneous as it was unmistakable.

James Tayler, J.P.	J. N. Meiklejohn
Robert Wisdom, J.P.	Abel Whitehead
Samuel S. Dickson	J. Wingrave
J. Roberts	Matthew Murphy
D. Sim	William Holohan
James Redding	John Kernan
W. M. Ling	Denis M'Kee
John Keating	Henry G. Hinds
Charles Wakely	John Clode.

Morpeth, 7th February.

A BOOKSELLER and STATIONER'S BUSINESS, with PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY attached, in the most thriving town in the Western District, for SALE; stock small, and good reason can be given for disposing of it. Apply Messrs. D. and S. M. LEVI, 108, Pitt-street.

INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION OF AUSTRALASIA.—An Exhibition of the Products, Manufactures, and Arts of New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Victoria, will be held in Melbourne in 1866. The exhibition will open not earlier than the month of August, and will remain open for not less than two months.
Forms of application for space, and all information required, can be obtained on application to
J. G. KNIGHT, Secretary.
Office of the Royal Commission,
64, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Autumn EXHIBITION of plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and other objects of commercial interest, will be held, in the Lower Botanic Gardens, on THURSDAY, the 22nd February. Forms and schedules of prizes may be obtained of the Treasurer and Secretary, George-street Market.
JOHN GELDING, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 23 Years.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma, dated 1836, Artificial Teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, teeth stopped with gold cement; teeth cleansed from tartar, children's teeth regulated. Moderate charges. Address Pitt-street North, one door from Mr. Fisher, bootmaker, opposite Toogood's Hotel. Hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
N.B.—Thirty years' practice.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—New Discovery.—Toothache cured in one moment by MR. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street. Artificial Teeth supplied, from a single tooth to a full set. Charges moderate. Teeth extracted without pain. Decayed teeth filled, which will last many years. Advice gratis.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. JAMES S. GRANT, Surgeon-Dentist, may be consulted daily. 396, George-street.

EDWARD HOLLOWAY, late Coal Merchant, of the Albion Wharf, Sussex-street, respectfully informs the public generally that he would esteem it as a special favour if his friends and customers would send their orders to Mr. T. B. DEARIN, Coal Merchant, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street. Mr DEARIN has always on hand the celebrated Anvil Creek Coal, and every description of fuel at the most moderate prices.

WILLCOX AND GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—In 1864 it competed and received nine out of ten prizes given for the best Sewing Machine in the United States. It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear if properly sewed, when every third stitch is cut. This machine can be run but one way; two thousand stitches, or two yards of work, can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch. The machine is so simple and accurate in its construction that it supersedes the use of the noisy shuttle, and with one thread produces all the practical results of the two-thread machines, and more, for it feels without basting, and hems the finest muslin without puckering. It will sew perfectly from one to thirty-two thicknesses of calico without alteration of tension. The highest colonial testimonials can be given of their practical working. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, and 292, Pitt-street.

SANDS' SYDNEY DIRECTORY, 1866, now ready, price 12s. 6d.
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BREACH OF LIMERICK.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS
For FEBRUARY,
will be ready on FRIDAY, 16th instant. It will contain the following Engravings, as well as the usual interesting matter and summary of the month's news:—
WATERFALL, DANGAR'S CREEK
BURNING OF WEARNE'S FLOUR MILLS, DARLING HARBOUR
CHAMPION SCULLING MATCH
PORTRAIT OF DUNN, THE BUSHRANGER
CAPTURE OF DUNN
THE FASHIONS
CIRCULAR QUAY ON ANNIVERSARY DAY
LA PEROUSE'S MONUMENT
SIR CHARLES DARLING, GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA
BISHOP PATTESON, &c., &c.
CLARSON, SHALLARD, and CO., General Printers, Pitt-street; GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-street.

PIANOFORTES.—Broadwood and Sons' grand and grand cottages, with two and three unisons, patent actions, very superior instruments.
Elegant Cottages, in rosewood and walnut, by other makers, cheap.
W. KING, Pianoforte Maker, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-st.

PIANOFORTES, by all the BEST MAKERS, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE, in every variety.
All descriptions of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
NEW and POPULAR MUSIC, at the REDUCED PRICES.
J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

ELVY AND CO.'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
321, George-street.
FOR SALE,
THE BEST ENGLISH PIANOS.
COLLARD'S SUPERB COTTAGE PIANOS
ERARD'S SUPERB COTTAGE PIANOS
BROADWOODS' SUPERB COTTAGE PIANOS.
MUSIC.
All the newest compositions. The Glorioso or American Army Hymn Galop.
ELVY and CO.

PIANOFORTES, by the best makers, in rosewood and walnut cases; also some very good second-hand instruments, cheap. D. BUIST and SON, 235, George-street.

BASSOON, in beautiful sycamore wood, 15 keys, to be SOLD a bargain. D. BUIST and SON, George-st.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS, for SALE or Hire, with option of purchase. L. MOSS, 5, Hunter-st.

JUST received by WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street,—Good Words for 1865, per Overland Mail, price 10s. 6d, per post 12s 8d; Sunday Magazine for 1865, 10s 6d, per post 13s 2d.

GUYOT ON THE VINE AND WINE-MAKING, translated from the French by Ludovic Marie. TURNER and GILL, Melbourne.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.—Newest designs. MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, George-street.

VALENTINES.—The largest and best assortment in the colony, at MOORE'S Book Mart.

VALENTINES.—If you want a handsome and cheap Valentine, go to MOORE'S, George-street.

COLONIAL Patent French CALFSKINS, equal to French. ALDERSON and SONS, 221, Elizabeth-st.

CRICKET.—Cobbett's first-class all-cane handle BATS, made expressly to the order of advertiser.
M'MAHON, next City Bank.

FANS.—A choice selection of first-class Fans, just unpacked. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

CHURCH FANS. CHURCH FANS. M'MAHON'S.

LADIES' best morocco leather Carriage Bags, just landed ex Strathnaver. M'MAHON'S.

SILVER THIMBLES, all the newest patterns, from 1s 6d each. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

LADIES' Rose and Walnut Wood DRESSING CASES, fully furnished. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

LADIES' BAGS, in Russia and Morocco Leather, 2 cases just opened. M'MAHON.

BILLIARD BALLS, Cue Tips, Billiard Brushes. M'MAHON, 410, George-street.

TO BE RAFFLED, the 2nd class Yacht JULIA, sails, gear, &c., complete, by 55 members, at £2 each. Apply to Messrs. PUNCH and M'GRATH, George-street, Sydney.

CHEAP BREAD, CHEAP BREAD.—The cheapest Shop is at the Haymarket. Fine flour sweet Bread, 3½d 2 lb. loaf.

SCHNAPPS.—For SALE, by the undersigned, Wolfe's aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, in pints and quarts.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

BOTTLED Fruits and Jams, genuine Day and Martin's blacking. Douglass and Matthews, 702, George-st.

A CHOICE lot of Nigger WIGS, 2s each, and Fancy Wigs, at LIGHTLY'S, 58, King-street West.

A GOOD stock of Barristers' WIGS, very cheap, at LIGHTLY'S, 58, King-street West.

FOR SALE, cheap, a good Family SOCIABLE, nearly new. Mr. RATH, 3, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

FIRE BRICKS, Tiles, Chimney Pots. BRADFORD and CO., Balmain. Sydney Depot, 477, George-st.

HUNTER'S HILL.—For SALE, in that healthy locality, a Stone HOUSE of 8 rooms, &c., and grounds. It commands a splendid and extensive view. The soil is good and water abundant. G. DE MILHAU, Wine Merchant, 52, Market-street.

A GENTLEMAN who has lately arrived in Sydney from New Zealand, is desirous to obtain EMPLOYMENT as BOOKKEEPER, CLERK, or STORE-KEEPER, or in any capacity whatever, with any respectable firm. Address X., HERALD Office.

AN elderly Person seeks EMPLOYMENT in a Tailoring or Dressmaking Establishment, where she can board and lodge. Address J. J. B., care of F. Larter, 92, South Head Road.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as Housemaid. K. M., Post-office, Pyrmont.

A YOUNG LADY, engaged during the day, requires a Furnished BEDROOM, with Board; suburbs preferred. M. C., HERALD Office.

BARMAID wanted.—A first-class Barmaid is required to proceed at once to New Zealand, for the principal hotel at Wellington; most liberal wages. Apply to-day, between 11.30 and noon, at Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

BOY, under 14 years of age, wanted for office and domestic work. Apply Hichens Gedye, 448, George-street.

BOARDING-HOUSE, near the Domain, wanted. Must be first-class. Hichens Gedye, 448, George-street.

FURNISHED House wanted for a widow lady for a term. First-class references. H. Gedye, 448, Geo.-st.

FIREMAN Wanted. City Iron Works, Pyrmont.

FEATHER BEDS.—Any one having the means of making them can get work. J. H. B., HERALD O.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady requires a daily ENGAGEMENT. H., HERALD Office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY, experienced in tuition, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a family where the children are young. English and Music. Testimonials can be produced. The country preferred. Address ALPHA, HERALD Office.

HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID Wanted. Apply at Elersie House, Waverley.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, an educated person, capable with her needle. Hichens Gedye, 448, Geo.-st.

HOTELS.—One or two good paying Hotels wanted. Apply Hichens Gedye, 448, George-street.

INVESTMENT.—Wanted persons possessing limited capital seeking by which to realise a certain annual maintenance without diminishing the principal to call on the undersigned.
We have daily offered to us ample and undeniable security for sums varying from £25 upwards, with liberal interest,—the principal returnable at short dates.
Thomas Norton and Co., 400, George-street.

JUNIOR NEEDLE HANDS wanted. 70, Crown-street, North.

LOADING FOR

Wagga Wagga	Tumut
Davey's Plains	Jugiong
Maitland Bar	Adelong
O'Brien's Creek	Sofala
Adelong Crossing-place	Lambing Flat
Cowra	Naranderra
Gundagai	Forbes.

Church, Brothers, Wynyard-square.

LAW.—Wanted, an ARTICLED CLERK, in a country office, either to live in the family or not, as may be agreed upon. If to live in the family a premium required. Apply to T., care of Thomas Iceton, Esq., solicitor, 8, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

MANLY BEACH.—A lady and gentleman with one boy require comfortable BOARD and RESIDENCE at Manly Beach, for three months. Address with particulars to X., at Mr. Pierce's, William-street. Reasonable terms only will be agreed to.

MORTGAGE (city freehold).—Wanted, £250. A. B., 198, Parramatta-street.

NIGHTLY TUITION.—A Gentleman, with the requisite qualification, can devote an hour or two, morning and evening, to READING with Pupils in Classics, Mathematics, &c. For terms, &c., address S. T. X., HERALD Office.

NOTICE.—TO WHOLESALE DRAPERS, MERCHANTS, &c.—A gentleman well acquainted with the Sydney markets, and of known ability and experience, who is not afraid of work, is desirous of a suitable engagement, where energy and perseverance will be appreciated. Address Energy, HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, a young Lady, as Resident GOVERNESS. Apply to Mrs. Tait, Ashgrove Lodge, Ashfield.

TO MASTER BREAD and BISCUIT BAKERS.—Wanted, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION as single hand, second hand, or cart man; been used to small goods. Address T. E., HERALD Office.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, for the country, a Foreman TAILOR. Good character indispensable. Apply to Prince, Ogg, and Co.

TEAMS REQUIRED TO LOAD FOR

Bathurst	Meroo
O'Connell	Dubbo
Carcoar	Lambing Flat
Mudgee	Tumut.
Cowra	

John Frazer and Co., 1 and 3, Barrack-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, one competent to baist for a sewing machine. Inquire 133, Phillip-street.

WANTED, for TUMBLER PIGEONS 5s. each. Boot Shop, Albert and Pitt streets, Redfern.

WANTED, first-class BOOTMEN; highest wages given in the colony. John Lobb, 239, Pitt-street.

WANTED to LET, that old-established Butcher's SHOP, corner of Market and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply at the Gas Hotel, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a RUNNER. 59, King-street West.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; must wash and iron well. 370, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a small STEAM-ENGINE, from 1 to 4 horse-power. Address W. C. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT; Protestant; good laundress. After 10, 262, George-st.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as BILLIARD MARKER. Apply Café Français, 283, George-st.

WANTED, a strong LAD, accustomed to boating. Apply 36, Cumberland-street, between 8 and 9.

WANTED, to SELL the FURNITURE of a small house. Apply No. 232, Riley-street, near reservoir.

WANTED, IMPROVERS to the Dressmaking. Apply to Miss Costelowe, No. 12, Gloucester-st.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply, after 10, to Mrs. J. Solomon, Rose Cottage, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply after 10, 124, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a WINE BOTTLER. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, two first-class MACHINISTS, for Singer's Machine. Robinson and Sons, 24, York-st.

WANTED, single MEN, to make kip boots. Apply 352, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to attend to a horse and make himself useful. A. Bradford, South Hd. Rd.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to mind a child. Mrs. Clark, Sportsman's Arms, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 50 Bushels of BLACK OATS. Address, stating price, to V., HERALD Office.

WANTED, MEN, to make Elastic Sides. Robert Condell, Dublin House, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, for small family, Laundress and Housemaid (Protestant). Mrs. Pawsey, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY, about 15, that can FRENCH POLISH. Houlgate, 8, Church-hill.

WANTED, a ROUGH CARPENTER, to make cases to pack slates in. R. Wynne, 30, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL, a COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, £4, wants repairing. Houlgate, 8, Church-hill.

WANTED (North Shore), a respectable NURSEMAID. Apply, after 10 o'clock, 87, Forbes-street.

WANTED, a BOY, one used to the trade preferred. G. Oldham, butcher, John-street, Woollahra.

WANTED to SELL, a first-class PIANO. 609, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, op. Wimbledon Hall.

WANTED, two strong BOYS. Apply to John Dolby, London Boot Warehouse, 683, George-street South.

WANTED, to purchase a SCHOONER, capable of carrying 100 tons. W. Lockhart, 44, New Pitt-st.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER; references required. Apply after 9, Wynyard Hotel, Clarence-st.

WANTED, a thorough Female SERVANT. Mrs. E. Kennedy, 40, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a Messroom STEWARD, City of Brisbane. Apply on board.

WANTED, a MAN, to make kip boots. 4, Market-street West.

WANTED, a cheap quiet PONY, for a boy to ride to school. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, small cargo Newcastle COAL. Apply Phœnix Wharf.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a smart pantry BOY. Apply to the Steward, steamer Saxonia, early.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Manona Cottage, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a first-class HORSESHOER. J. Fisher, Botany Road.

WANTED, a good COOK. Apply Petty's Hotel, between 2 and 3, THIS AFTERNOON.

WANTED, an IMPROVER, also an APPRENTICE to the Dressmaking. 115, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to drive a cow in and out, at 244, Pitt-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a first-class DRESSMAKER and MILLINER. Apply to Mrs. Capps, 125, King-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Apply at Mrs Gannan's, 66, corner of Burton-street and South Head Road.

WANTED, a BAKER. W. Pritchard, 17 and 19, King-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, for scrubbing and washing; wages 6s. 11, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a Family's WASHING. Address Mrs. Wills, Post-office, Double Bay.

WANTED, two Rough CARPENTERS, also two FENCERS. Mr. Cousley, Homebush Racecourse.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Housekeeper, General Servants, for Engagement at Mrs. Capps' Office.

WANTED, a BAKER, for the country. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, HOUSE or COTTAGE of five rooms, &c. 147, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a WOMAN for plain Needlework. No. 11, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a snug PUBLIC-HOUSE; good thoroughfare, terms cash. A. B. C., Pierce's, Stanley-st.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a Furnished BEDROOM, in a private family; neighbourhood of Chippendale or Redfern. Address R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, about 12 or 14, to make herself useful. Apply, after 9, Mrs. Wells, Wynyard Hotel, Clarence and Erskine streets.

WANTED, to SELL a good second-hand BROUGHAM and Set of Harness, cheap. Apply to J. M'Enerney, coach-builder, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a good COACH-PAINTER, with good references. Apply by letter, or in person, to P. Robbins, Penrith.

WANTED, Seyssel ASPHALTE, about half a ton. Apply to Mr. G. Allen Mansfield, architect, 165, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good DOGCART HORSE, must be quiet, sound, and young, with good paces. Apply to Mr. Nathaniel Payten, Woolpack Hotel, Parramatta.

WANTED to RENT, two good Dairy FARMS, near a railway station. Apply to Thomas Dawson, auctioneer and commission agent, 438, George-street.

WANTED, by a thoroughly respectable young Lady, a SITUATION, as Daily Governess to junior pupils. Address for a week M. H. G., Post-office, Balmain.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION as Barman, Waiter, Storeman, or any light capacity. Address E. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT—one who can wash and iron. Emerald Isle Hotel, George-street South.

WANTED, by a respectable Englishwoman, middle aged, SITUATION as Nurse or Housekeeper. Address C., 64, Yurong-street.

WANTED, Wheeler and Wilson's, or Grover and Baker's SEWING MACHINE, second-hand, in good condition. Apply by letter, stating price, to A. B., care of Mr. Neimke, tobacconist, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Girl, just from the country, a SITUATION as Children's Maid, where there is no baby, or to do light housework. Please address, all this week, S. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent NURSE, to take charge of an infant a month old, she must be able to get up the baby's linen. Apply to Mrs. Skinner, the Willows, Darling Point.

WANTED, adjacent to town, partial BOARD and RESIDENCE, with use of small paddock and stable for pony. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, Home, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL, a Brick COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, and bath-room with bath, copper, and cooking-stove; good well of water, 10 fruit-trees in back garden. Price low. Address F. H., Waterloo Post-office, Redfern.

WANTED to Rent from about the 10th March, a dwelling HOUSE, detached, within a reasonable distance from the city; accomodation required—six rooms in addition to kitchen and servant's room. Apply stating rent, &c., to D. T. Moodie, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, about 12 years of age, to attend on a young child of two years old. She will have a comfortable home. Apply at St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo-street, between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED, for a general store, a thoroughly competent HAND; he must have a general knowledge of the business of a first-class country store, write a good hand, and be quick at accounts. Apply to Mr.